The Dying Rosebud.

How oft, while yet an infant flower,
My crimson cheek I've laid
Against the green bars of my bower,
Impatient of the shade.

And pressing up and peeping through
Its small and precious vistas,
Sighed for the lonely light and dew
That blessed my elder sisters.

I saw the sweet breeze rippling o'er
Their leaves, that loved the play,
Though the light thief stole all the store
Of dew-drop gems away.

I thought how happy I should be
Such diamond wreaths to wear,
And frolic, with a rose's glee,
With sunbeam, bird, and air.

Ah, me—ah, woe is me, that I,
Ere yet my leaves unclose—
With all my wealth of sweets must die
Before I am a rose.

Waiting for You, Jock.

Winter's agoing;
The streams are a-flowing;
The May-flowers blowing
Will soon be in view.
But all things seem faded,
For my heart it is jaded,
Waiting for you, Jock,
Waiting for you;
Oh, but it's weary work,
Waiting for you!

As soon as the day's done,
My thoughts to the West run;
I envy the red sun,
That sinks from my view.
Do you it's a-shining,
While here I am pining,
Waiting for you, Jock,
Waiting for you;
Oh, but it's weary work,
Waiting for you!

I sigh when the day beams;
The pitiful night seems
To cheer me with sweet dreams,
That bear me to you.
Each morn as you flee me,
The fading stars see me,
Waiting for you, Jock,
Waiting for you;
Oh, but it's weary work,
Waiting for you!

Go, robin, fly to him;
Sing ever high to him;
Summer winds sigh to him;
Bid him be true!
Where he sleeps on the prairies,
Oh, whisper, kind fairies,
"Waiting for you, Jock,
Waiting for you!
Oh, but it's weary work,
Waiting for you!"

A HEAVY BURDEN.

Robert Hodgkins had lived in the village, next door to Samuel Hullins, at least a dozen years, and no doubt the two neighbors would have been on good terms together; but, unluckily for the peace of Robert Hodgkins, Samuel Hullins had a pension on account of a bad wound which he had received when fighting as a seaman under Admiral Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. Every week when Hodgkins went to pay his rent up at the tanhouse, he muttered and grumbled all the way there and back, because his neighbor could afford to pay his rent so much better than himself. An envious, discontented spirit is one of the worst qualities a man can foster in his bosom; it makes him miserable at home and abroad; it sours his sweetest enjoyments, and plants stinging nettles in all his paths along the journey of life.

For a time Hodgkins growled and grumbled to himself, but afterwards his discontent grew louder, till, at last, it became his favorite topic to lament his own ill luck, and to rail against those whose money came in whether they would or not, and who had nothing else to do but to sit in an easy chair from morning till night, while he worked his heart out to get enough to support himself and his family.

It was on a Monday morning that Hodgkins, who was sadly behind in his rent, walked up to the tanhouse to Mr. Starkey's, to make some excuse for not paying what was due.

Hodgkins entered the tanhouse, and was soon reproved for not paying his rent by his landlord, Mr. Starkey, who told him that his next door neighbor, Samuel Hullins, regularly paid up every farthing. "Yes, yes," replied Hodgkins, "some folks are born with silver spoons in their mouths; Hullins is a lucky fellow, no wonder that he can pay his rent with such a pension as he has got."

"Hullins has a pension, it is true," said Mr. Starkey, "but he carries a pretty heavy cross for it. If you had lost your leg, as he has done, perhaps you would fret more than you do now, notwithstanding you might in that case have a pension."

"Not I," replied Hodgkins, "if I had been lucky enough to lose a leg twenty years ago, it would have been a good day's work for me, if I could have got as much by it as Hullins has contrived to get. You call his a heavy cross, but I fancy that his pension makes it light enough to him; the heaviest cross that I know of is being obliged to work like a negro to pay my rent."

Now, Mr. Starkey was a shrewd man, and possessed a great deal of humor, and well knowing Hodgkins' disposition to repine, he felt disposed to convince him, if possible, that the lightest cross soon became heavy to a discontented spirit.

"I tell you what, Hodgkins," said he, "I am afraid that you are hardly disposed to make the best of things; however, as you think that your neighbor Hullins' cross is so very light, if you will undertake to carry one much lighter, you shall live rent free as long as you abide by the bargain."

"But what sort of a cross is it that you mean to put upon my shoulders!" inquired Hodgkins, fearing that it might be something to which he could not agree.

"Why," replied Mr. Starkey, fetching a large lump of chalk and making a broad cross on Hodgkins' back, "that is the cross, and so long as you like to wear it, I will not ask you for a farthing of your rent."

Hodgkins at first thought that his landlord was only joking, but being assured that he was quite serious, he told Mr. Starkey that he must look for no more rent from him, for that he was willing to wear *such a cross as* THAT *all the days of his life.*

Away went Hodgkins, chuckling within himself at his good luck, and thinking what a fool of a landlord he had got to let him off so easily from paying his rent. Never was he in a better humor than when he entered his cottage.

Hodgkins having seated himself with his back to the cupboard, his wife had not seen the cross on his coat; but no sooner did he turn round to pull up the weights of the cuckoo clock, than she cried out with a shrill voice: "Why, Hodgkins, where have you been? There is a cross on your back a foot long; you have been to the public, and some of your drunken companions have played you this trick, to make you look like a regular simpleton; come, stand still, and let me rub it off, or every lad in the village will be laughing at you."

"Let it alone," said Hodgkins, turning quickly round; "I won't have it rubbed off. Go on mending your stockings, and let my coat alone." "But I won't let it alone," replied his wife; "do you think my husband shall play the fool in that manner? No, that he shan't; I'll have every bit of it off before you stir out of the house."

Hodgkins knew very well that his wife was not easily turned when she had once set her mind upon a thing, so, striding across the cottage, he hastily made his escape, banging the door after him with all his might. "An ill-tempered viven!" muttered he to himself; "I would have told her of my good luck had she been quiet, but now she shall know nothing about it."

"Halloo, Robert!" cried old Fallows, the bricklayer, as Hodgkins turned round the corner; "who has been playing you that trick? Why, your back is scored all across. Come here, and I will give you a dusting."

"Mind your own back, and let mine alone," said Hodgkins.

"Mr. Hodgkins," cried little Patty Stevens, the huckster's daughter, running after him, "if you please, there has somebody been making a long score all down your coat; mother will rub it off for you if you will come back." "You and your mother had better mind your red herrings and treacle," replied Hodgkins, sharply, leaving the little girl wondering why he did not stop to have his coat brushed.

No one else noticed the cross on Hodgkins' back till he got near the blacksmith's shop, where the butcher and the blacksmith were talking, the butcher cutting a piece of elder, to make skewers, and the blacksmith with his arms across, leaning on the half door of his shop. "You are just the very man I wanted to see," said the butcher, stopping Hodgkins; but before he had spoken a dozen words to him, old Peggy Turton came up, in her red cloak and check apron. "Dear me!" cried old Peggy, gathering up her apron in her hand, "why, Mr. Hodgkins, your back is quite a fright; but stand still a moment, and I'll soon have it off." When Hodgkins turned around to tell old Peggy to be quiet, the blacksmith roared out to the butcher to "twig Hodgkins' back." "He looks like a walking finger-post," cried the butcher. "Ay, ay," said the blacksmith; "I warrant ye his wife has done that for him, for spending his wages at the Malt Shovel." There was no other method of escaping the check apron of Peggy Turton, and the laughing and jeering of the butcher and blacksmith, than that of getting off the ground as soon as possible; so, calling poor Peggy a meddling old hussy, and the other two a brace of grinning fellows, he turned the first corner he came to, feeling the cross on his back a great deal heavier than he had expected to find it.

Poor Hodgkins seemed to meet with nothing but ill luck, for just before he got to the school all the scholars ran boisterously into the road, full of frolic and fun, waving their caps, and following Hodgkins, shouted as loudly as they could brawl, "Look at his back! look at his back!" Hodgkins was in a fury, and would perhaps have done some mischief to his young tormentors had it not been for the sudden appearance of Mr. Johnson, the schoolmaster, who at that moment came out of the school-room. The boys gave over their fun for a time, for Hodgkins directly put Mr. Johnson that they were "an impudent set of young jackanapes, and everlastingly in mischief."

Mr. Johnson, who had heard the uproar among the boys, and caught a glimpse of Hodgkins' back, replied, mildly, that he would never encourage anything like impudence in his scholars, but that perhaps Hodgkins was not aware of the cause of their mirth; he assured him that he had so large a chalk mark on his back, that it was enough to provoke the merriment of older people than his boys, and advised him by all means, if he wished to avoid of being laughed at, to get rid of it as soon as possible. Hodgkins said peevishly that his back was "nothing to nobody," and muttering to himself, walked on, feeling his cross to be heavier than ever.

The reflections which passed through Hodgkins' mind were not of the most agreeable description. It was, to be sure, a rare thing to live rent free; but if every man, woman, and child in the village were to be everlastingly tormenting him, there would be no peace from morning to night. Then again, even if his neighbors got used to the cross on his back, and said nothing about it, he knew that his wife would never let him rest. On the whole, the more he considered about it, the more was he disposed to think that the bargain was not quite so good a one as he at first had taken it to be.

As Hodgkins went on towards the Malt Shovel, he saw, at a distance, his landlord, Mr. Starkey, and directly after, to his great consternation, his neighbor, Samuel Hullins, came stumping along, with his wooden leg, in company with Harry Stokes the carpenter. Now Harry Stokes was quite the village wit; and Hodgkins dreaded nothing more than to be laughed at by him, in the presence of Samuel Hullins. His first thought was to pull off his coat, but then, what would Mr. Starkey say to that? Not knowing what else to do, he took refuge in the Malt Shovel, but soon found the house too hot to hold him, for when those who were drinking there began to laugh at the cross on his back, both the landlord and landlady declared that no customer of theirs should be made a laughing-stock in their house, while they had the power to hinder it. The landlord got the clothes-brush, and the landlady a wet sponge, and Hodgkins was obliged to make a hasty retreat, to secure his coat from the sponge and the clothes-brush of his persevering friends.

When Hodgkins left home, he intended to go to a neighboring village about some work which he had to do, but his temper had been so ruffled by old Fallows, Patty Stevens, the blacksmith, the butcher, and Peggy Turton, as well as by Mr. Johnson and his scholars, the company at the Malt Shovel, and the landlord and landlady, that he determined to get home as soon as he could, thinking it better to be railed at by his wife, than to be laughed at by the whole village.

If you have ever seen, on the first of September, a poor wounded partridge, the last of the covey, flying about from place to place, while every sportsman he came near had a shot at him, you may form some notion of the situation of poor Hodgkins as he went back to his cottage; sometimes walking fast that he might not be overtaken, sometimes moving slowly that he might not overtake others. Now in the lane, then in the field; skulking along as though he had been robbing a henroost, and was afraid to show his face. The cross by this time had become almost intolerable.

No sooner did he enter his cottage door, than his wife began:

"And so you are come back again, are you, to play the tomfool? Here have been half a dozen of your neighbors calling to know if you are not gone out of your mind. If ever there was a madman, you are one; but I'll put that coat in a pail of water, or behind the fire, before I will have such antics played by a husband of mine; come, pull off your coat! I say, pull off your coat!"

Had Hodgkin's wife soothed him, he might have been more reasonable, but as it was, her words were like gunpowder thrown into the fire. A violent quarrel took place, words were followed by blows, and dashing, smashing, and crashing resounded in the dwelling of Robert Hodgkins.

The fiercer a fire burns, the sooner will it consume the fuel which supports it; and passionate people, in like manner, exhaust their strength by the violence of their anger. When Hodgkins found that there was no prospect of peace, night or day, at home or abroad, either with wife or amongst neighbors and villagers, so long as he continued to wear his cross, he of his own accord rubbed it from his back.

The next Monday Hodgkins went up to the tan-house betimes, with a week's rent in his hand.

"Ah, Robert," said Mr. Starkey, shaking his head, "I thought you would soon repent of your bargain. It is a good thing to encourage a contented disposition, and not to envy others, nor unnecessarily to repine at the troubles which God has been pleased to lay upon us. Let this little affair be a lesson to us both, for depend upon it, we never commit a greater mistake than when we imagine the trials of others to be light, and our own crosses to be heavier than those of our neighbors.

"Godliness with contentment is great gain."

The Shah and His People.

The Shah of Persia has arrived in England. Extensive preparations were made for his reception, and Great Britain proposes to show Nassr-ed-Din the full glory of her kingdom and the extent and sources of her prosperity. He goes to Buckingham Palace, where he and his suite will be accommodated. There will be a grand review and a march through London, which last is really the most effective means of impressing the Shah with the force at the command of the Queen. No city in Europe can turn out so large a crowd, and London is but a fraction of England. The Persian King will visit Manchester and Birmingham, and there behold somewhat of the impulse which labor gives to empire. There is deep political significance in the visit, so far as Russia and England are concerned and the Government of each of these countries is exceedingly anxious to secure the good will of the Prince, not because he is powerful, but because he stands closely related to their dominions in Asia, and because Persia is a field soon to be opened to railways and manufactured goods. The Shah has come with a liberal purse. He has some $20,000,000 put by for his traveling expenses. These, however, are borne chiefly by the Governments to which he pays visits. He will, doubtless, scatter largess with a liberal hand, and make many purchases. The Shah wears a robe which is valued at $1,000,000. He brought an assortment of wives with him, but they were too much for his Persian temper after he reached Europe, so he sent them all back from Moscow, to raise a breeze in the harem, and vilify their absent and unreasonable lord. The absence of these gentle dames will be a relief to the good Victoria, who has a keen sense of propriety. The Shah is very rich; he has absolute sway, and he absorbs the revenues of the country and adds them to his private fortune. His poor subjects are crushed by taxes and public burdens, and within the last two years thousands of them have perished from famine, while luxurious rulers have added to their hoarded treasure and paid no heed to the want and misery which devastated the Kingdom. The Shah, in August, 1871, returning to the capital, was met at the gates by "thousands of howling women," who were dispersed by the police. He issued an order that bread should be sold at a nominal price, but the bread did not come. He then ordered the Vizier of the town to be put in chains, the chief baker to be cut open, and the other bakers to be roasted in their ovens. Strange as it may seem, bread by this means, was made no cheaper, and now the Shah is wandering around to see with "how little wisdom" ether lands are governed.

How the Probabilities are Cast.

At the seventy odd stations in the United States the observations are made six times daily with each of the instruments named in regular succession and at the same moment of time. The first is made at seven o'clock in the morning and the last at ten o'clock at night, three of which are forwarded to the central office at Washington, from which the "probabilities" are cast at 10 A. M., and 1 A. M., constituting the morning and evening weather reports. The headquarters here are connected with all the telegraph companies, and work at stated times in long circuits in receiving cipher messages. The cipher system insures accuracy and brevity—one word giving the degree and fraction of a degree of temperature instead of being fully written out—and is used to make up the meteorological condition of all the stations. These cipher messages commence to come from five to eleven P. M., and when finished are taken into a translating-room and read aloud, when three clerks write them out from memory, so familiar have they become with the cipher, one on a rough map and two on the manifold bulletins. When these reports are all noted on the map—the condition of the thermometer, the state of the barometer, the direction of the wind, the condition of the heavens, &c.,—a careful study of the entire country is made by Lieutenant Craig or Professors Abbee and Maury, and the synopsis of the weather made for the New England, Atlantic, and Middle, and the Western and Gulf States for the past twenty-four hours, and the probabilities indicated for the next eight hours. These are in turn placed on bulletin-maps and are telegraphed broadcast to the daily papers by the Associated Press.

Political Intrigues in France.

Things in France remain stupidly dull on the surface, probably because all parties are working in secret to circumvent and outwit each other. One of the fine schemes of the Conservatives is to get up a *plebiscite* to decide whether the government shall be Monarchical or Republican. They imagine that, if all the Imperialists and Monarchists and anti-Thiers men will unite in voting for the Monarchy, they will find themselves in a large majority, and can settle the little matter of whether the nation shall have a boy Emperor or a King among themselves afterward to their entire satisfaction. But already the various factions have begun to count the chickens before the eggs are fairly laid, and the people who might vote for a Monarchy with one man at the head of it decidedly object to going for a Monarchy in the abstract, without knowing whether they are to have the old clothes of Louis Napoleon, or a royal commonplace in the person of Chambord. "Show us the man," they exclaim, very naturally. They don't propose to play blind-man's buff any more when a throne is the stake. Meanwhile, M. Thiers has shaken hands with M. Gambetta, and henceforth the Republicans will be one. This is a decided gain; and so long as the fire of public danger keeps the Republicans pressed together in a common interest, idea, and policy, their cause is safe.

HAIR OIL.—The following oil is recommended as an excellent compound preparation for the preservation and growth of the hair: Take, of purified beef marrow, say, four ounces: of purified lard, two ounces; concrete oil of mace, four ounces; oil of aloes, lavender, mint, rosemary, sage, and thyme, each, two drachms; balsam of tolu, four drachms; camphor, one drachm; alcohol, one ounce; place the alcohol in a glass mattrass, and by the heat of a water bath, dissolve therein the balsam of tolu; add the camphor and essential oil. On the other hand, melt together the marrow, lard, oil of mace, and, as it congeals, add the alcohol solution made, and stir the whole well until it is entirely cooled. Lubricate the head with the oil once or twice every twenty-four hours.

Samana Bay.

What a Resident Says of its Products and Prospects.

A few days since Judge J. P. O'Sullivan and Governor Fabens, of Samana Bay, arrived in New York from Santo Domingo City, stopping at Samana and Porto Plata. These gentlemen are both engaged on business in connection with the construction of a new railroad from Samana to Santiago, as well as devising the best means for developing the resources of that portion of the country. The writer called upon Judge O'Sullivan to learn what were the present prospects of Samana Bay and Santiago since the Samana Bay Company had taken possession of that portion of the island. Judge O'Sullivan stated as soon as the proposed line is completed passengers and frieght will be rapidly conveyed from Samana Bay to Santiago and other parts of the island, whereas it now takes days. The expense of traveling will also be greatly diminished. At present it costs at least $100 in gold to travel from one of these points to the other. To get from Samana Bay to Santiago takes from three to four days, and the journey is anything but a pleasant one. Mr. O'Sullivan said also that during the past twelve months the population had greatly increased throughout the island, owing to an influx of people from all nations, and there was every reason to think that it would continue. He considers the climate a good one, and not unhealthy, as some people believe it to be. The principle products raised are coffee, tobacco, indigo, and sugar, while of fruits almost all kinds can be grown to great advantage. There are large quantities of mahogany to be had, and several American merchants have commenced the cultivation of cotton. For labor there will be ample employment as soon as matters can be brought to a satisfactory condition and commercial interests between the island and other countries established. Mr O'Sullivan considers an acre of land near to a seaport on the island worth at least twenty acres of land in New England. There is one continual spring there, and with proper farming two crops, at least might be raised. Living is also cheap, particularly if a man occupies his own house. Most persons subsist on fruits of different kinds, and meat is very cheap. Said Mr. Sullivan: "Twenty dollars in gold will buy you a whole bullock, and I have bought half of a lamb for $1 and $1.50." The poorer people live for a mere trifle, growing almost all that they consume. Wages are from $1.50 in gold to $3, according to the work done, though at present there is but little demand for skilled workmen, owing to the island not being thickly settled. The population of Santiago and Samana Bay, with their vicinities, is estimated at about 30,000 inhabitants.

The writer also called upon Governor Fabens, who said that the affairs of Samana Bay were in a thriving condition, and that he believed Samana Bay would one day be the leading port of the West Indies. He remarked that General McClellan, while President Pierce held office, predicted that would be the case, and said it was one of the finest harbors in the world. Governor Fabens said the Company intended to do everything to further the development of the resources of the island, but that as the company was new, a great deal had to be thought about to make it successful, and so far as their operations have extended their object has been achieved.

On the question of annexation with the United States Mr. Faben said the people were anxiously looking for that, as they believed it should be to their advantage in every respect.

Another Strange Case.

The papers of St. John, N. B. are commenting upon the final unmasking there of a promtnent mercantile citizen, for a long period a local criterion of all that was honorable in man. Many years ago he came thither to a dry-goods clerkship in a thriving house, bringing a reputation for moral fastidiousness which his whole future manner and practice publicly substantiated. Abstaining rigorously from every form of equivocal self-indulgence, scrupulously decorous in his language, tireless in his business duties, he advanced as rapidly in enviable social appreciation as in his interests as a tradesman, and, upon acceding to a minor partnership with his former employers, married a lady from one of the best families in the city. He became a father, a substantial citizen, and a full partner. After a while his business associates wished to sell their shares and retire, when it was found that he had accumulated enough independent capital to purchase the greater portion of the concern and become chief proprietor. Thenceforth he waxed richer and richer; his credit was good for any amount; he was the model man of trading and social circles; and so until a few weeks ago, when some unrelated circumstance prompted one of his latest partners to institute a private examination of the books of their partnership and the firm preceding it. Thence the discovery, that for more than thirteen years this universally respected and trusted merchant had been a secret brigand to his employers, partners, and every one else whose property he could reach. He had been as regular in his stealings as in his other and better-known habits; systematizing and hiding it with a genius worthy of the noblest human attainments, and putting the steady dishonest profits out in investments so unconspicuous that they had attracted no suspicious attention. As a consequence of this discovery, necessarily made public at last, he is now a wrecked and ruined man, having surrendered to his old employers and subsequent partners his whole fortune, to escape prosecution for felony.

Vegetable Perfumes and Health.

An Italian professor has made some very agreeable medical researches, resulting in the discovery that vegetable perfumes exercise a positively healthful influence on the atmosphere, converting its oxygen into ozone, and thus increasing its oxydizing influence. The essences found to develop the largest quantity of ozone are those of cherry, laurel, cloves, lavender, mint, juniper, lemons, fennel, bergamot; those that give it in smaller quantity are anise, nutmeg, and thyme. The flowers of the narcissus, hyacinth, mignonette, heliotrope, and lily of the valley develop ozone in closed vessels. Flowers destitute of perfume do not develop it, and those which have but slight perfume develop it only in small quantities. Reasoning from these facts, the professor recommends the cultivation of flowers in marshy districts, and in places infested with animal emanations, on account of the powerful oxygen influence of ozone. The inhabitants of such regions should surround their dwellings with beds of the most oderiferous flowers.

"I say, old boy, cried Paul Pry to an excavator whom he espied at the bottom of a yawning gulf, "what are you digging there?" "A big hole," the old boy replied. Paul was not to be put off in this fashion. "What are you going to do with the hole?" he asked. "Going to cut it up into small holes," rejoined the old boy, "and retail them to farmers for gate-posts."

Our Home Department.

What a Western Editor says of the Local Department of a Newspaper.

The local news is the most important feature of a newspaper, says Colonel Calkins in his address before the Wisconsin Editorial Convention, for the vast majority of readers. It is like social gossip, and it has a pungency and attraction, if well told, which a record of the most important remote events does not possess. If the reader knows personally all about the facts which are described, so much the better; for the account of a dog fight which he, himself, beheld, or the report of a meeting which he attended, or in which he participated, will be perused by him with greater interest than he would feel in the most thrilling description by an eye witness of the capture of a Modoc chieftain. A man will read with absorbing interest every line in a description of a fire at which he was present, and the minutest details of which he already knows; and if he can find an audience to listen, he will read it again to them aloud. If he took part in subduing the fire, the account will possess a double charm and ravishment, and his eye will kindle, and his cheek will glow as he fights anew in print the battle with the flames. To see in print what the eyes saw occur yields an indescribable pleasure to the human mind. As we live again in our children, we live over again the eventful moments which the newspaper reproduces before us. Whatever men stop in the street to talk about, or women meet at the tea table to discuss, is of sufficient importance for the local columns of the newspaper. I have seen a local editor, (who did not understand his business), enter breathlessly the office in which he was employed, and describe orally, with animated eloquence, an event which he had seen, or which rumor had conveyed to him, and which he would never think of writing up for the paper, until told to do so. We have also, all of us, known men who would have been invaluable journalists if they had possessed the faculty of writing out their observations for the printer; for they find out what everybody else wants to know all about, and they will tell the news of the town by the hour to curb-stone listeners; but they fail to comprehend the duty, or the utility, of putting what they know where it will do most good. The talk of the streets, the counting-room, the shops and social circles is the best material for the local editor. The ablest editorial article on the events of peace and war will pass unread, or without comment, while a paragraph about triplets born in the humblest neighboring family will be in everybody's mouth. Every man takes a greater interest in the absence of his friend or acquaintance from home than he would in the absence of the Queen of Great Britain from her dominions. A bank in New York may become insolvent and ruin thousands, but we will barely mention it, while, if a store across the street is locked up by the sheriff, we will talk about it all day. An army may be slain in battle on the other side of the globe without exciting one of our emotions; but we will all get up, and run to look, and be shaken by a tempest of feeling, if a drunken roustabout is knocked down around the corner. We feel an interest in the world around us far deeper and more enduring than that which we feel in the world at large. Our home, domestic wonder is the real nine days' wonder. This quality in human nature gives to the local department of the newspaper an attraction, if it is well edited, which no other department can acquire.

Cotton and Sugar Culture in Egypt.

A gentleman in Boston has recently received a letter from a friend in Egypt, who makes some interesting statements concerning the growing material prosperity of that country. The development of the cotton trade has been very rapid, and the year just closed has been one of the most successful in the production of that staple known to the Egyptian planters. The whole crop of the year is estimated at two hundred million pounds, which at Liverpool brings prices ranging from 10 pence per pound for common to thirty-five pence for the best Sea Island, there being Ashmoor and Galini as intermediate grades. The traffic in cotton has been taken out of the hands of speculators, and committed to commission houses. The writer touches upon the enterprise of the railway that is to unite Soudan, Abyssinia, and Middle Africa with Alexandria, Cairo, and the Red Sea, and indicates the great development of country which is expected to result from it. The Viceroy has recently largely increased his sugar interests in Upper Egypt, and while he hitherto planted only 25,000 fedars, or acres, of land with sugar cane, he now has 150,000 under cultivation, each fedar yielding under good management one hundred cantars of gray sugar and twenty-five cantars of molasses, a cantar being 98 pounds. It is no wonder that the Viceroy is the wealthiest monarch in the world, when all his revenues, of which this is but a small part, are so immense, but the gentleman who writes of him says that there can be no doubt "that the actual Government of Egypt is the best she has had for many centuries past, and that nothing is neglected to develop her resources."

The French Indemnity to Germany.

Here is the briefest statement of the French indemnity payment that has yet been made public. The *Journal Officiel*, the French Government newspaper, declares that of the three milliards which remained to be paid Germany, one was entirely discharged last autumn. The second has been already paid. The third and last milliard (the fifth of the entire indemnity) will be delivered to the German Treasury in four equal payments—on the 5th of June, 5th of July, 5th of August and 5th of September of the present year. In return, the Emperor of Germany has engaged to evacuate, on the 5th of July next, the four departments—Vosges, Ardennes, Meuse and Meurthe-et-Moselle—as well as the fortress and arondissement of Belfort. The evacuation is to be affected within four weeks from that date. As a pledge for the two last monthly payments, the fortress of Verdun and the military district around will alone continue to be occupied until the fifth of September. They shall be evacuated within two weeks from that date.

HIS VIEW OF THE MATTER.—"I give and bequeath to Mary, my wife, the sum of one hundred pounds a year," said an old farmer. "Is that written down, master?" "Yes," said the lawyer, "but she is not so old but she may marry again. Won't you make any change in that case? Most people do." "Ay! do they? Well, write again and say: 'If my wife marry again I bequeath to her the sum of two hundred pounds.' That'll do, won't it, master?" "Why, that is just doubling the sum she would have received if she remained unmarried," said the lawyer. "It generally is the other way—the legacy is diminished if the widow marries afterward." "Ay! but he who takes her will deserve it."

Artificial fruits are much used for hat trimmings this season.

Punishment in Delaware.

The Whipping Post, the Pillory and the Gallows.

A correspondent who visited Georgetown, Delaware, writes as follows:—About the centre of the town, which numbers between eight hundred and nine hundred inhabitants, stands a respectable Court House, fronting north directly to the southeast stands a common-looking pump, as I supposed, but upon more careful examination it proved to be the far-famed whipping post, for which Delaware is so widely reputed. The post in question is an old one, and has done good service in its day; it is about seven feet high. The prisoner is made to hug the post, and his hands are handcuffed to it by means of iron pieces, which firmly hold the arm against the post. A hole in the post allows a place for the pillory, in which, under the law, the prisoner has generally to stand before being flogged, supporting on his neck and arms a weight of about fifteen pounds. There are but few persons whose constitution can stand this punishment one hour and live. Still the people of the town claim these rites of barbarism are the only remedy they have against filling their jails with a set of worthless rascals who would prefer to let the county support them than to work themselves. Directly in the rear of the Court House, about one hundred yards, stands the jail, a substantial looking two-story building, the yard of which is about thirty by forty feet, and is enclosed on three sides with a brick wall sixteen feet high and on the third by the jail building. Within this yard is the gallows erected for the execution of Green, alias Burton. This structure is also worthy of our forefathers, and would have probably answered excellently fifty years ago as a swift means of transit into the next world. It is, however, somewhat behind (or ahead?) the inventions of the present age. It is made of two unbarked oak saplings, sixteen feet high and six inches in diameter. These are erected about eight feet apart, and across the top is placed and bolted firmly with wooden bolts an oak log, hewn about six inches square. In the centre of this a large iron hook is placed, to which the rope was tied. Pieces of timber are nailed from the uprights to the jail walls, about two feet distant, about eight feet from the ground. Upon these cross-pieces are placed three sixteen feet pine planks, thus forming a platform. In front of this and directly in the centre of the gallows is the trap, which is about two by three feet. Two large hinges attach it to one of the planks forming the platform, and it was supported by three pieces of timber about one and a half inches thick, extending from the ground. To the centre piece was attached a rope. At the conclusion of the services and after the cap had been drawn over the face, the two outside posts were removed, and at a given signal the remaining one was suddenly pulled out and Burton was launched into eternity.

A Russian Emperor.

Ivan IV., of Russia, one of that country's notable emperors, was justly surnamed the Terrible. He possessed the ferocity of a wild beast, and on the slightest caprice would condemn his subjects to death. In a single year sixty thousand men were killed by his orders, many of them by the most cruel tortures. One of his favorite amusements was to bend down two small and supple trees by the united strength of half a hundred men, so that the tops of the trees would be brought together at the ground. The victim would then be led forward, and his feet would be fastened, the right to one of the trees, and the left to the other. At a signal the straining pressure would be removed, and the elasticity of the wood swung the man into the air, where he was generally torn in two. Burning at the stake, tearing the flesh with hot pincers, roasting in ovens, and the like, were among the jovial fancies of this Muscovite ruler; and to show that he had no fastidious fondness for his blood relations, he murdered with his own hand his son Ivan, who had been a sharer in his pastimes and cruelties. A modern jury might acquit him of any intentional crime, as he professed repentance and sorrow for what he had done, and in his old age determined to enter a convent—a pious and praiseworthy resolution, which death prevented him from fulfilling. Despite his cruelties, he did more for the greatness and glory of Russia than any of his predecessors, and it was in consequence of his cruelties that his country begun that career of conquest in Asia which is still progressing, and has led to one of the most important political questions of the day.

Young Men and Marriage.

The Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., in an article discussing the obligations and duties of young men, uses these words: "The true girl has to be sought for. She does not parade herself as showy goods. She is not fashionable. Generally she is not rich. But, oh! what a heart she has when you find her—so large, and pure and womanly! When you see it you wonder if those showy things outside are really women. If you gain her love, your two thousand are a million. She'll not ask for a carriage, or a first-class house. She will wear simple dresses, and will turn them when it is necessary, with no vulgar *magnificat* to frown upon her company. She'll keep everything neat and nice in your sky parlor, and give you such a welcome when you do come home that you'll think your parlor higher than ever. She'll entertain true friends on a dollar, and astonish you with a new thought of how very little happiness depends on money! She'll make you love home—if you don't you're a brute—and teach you how to pity, while you scorn, a poor fashionable society that thinks itself rich, and vainly tries to think itself happy.

Now don't, I pray you, say any more "I can't afford to marry." Go find the true woman and you can. Throw away that cigar, burn up that switch cane, be sensible yourself, and seek your wife in a sensible way."

Resurgam.

A strange case of resuscitation lately took place at the hospital of the Val de Grace, at Paris. A man had hanged himself in a garret in the Rue St. Jacques, and having been cut down and examined by the medical men, was pronounced dead. The clinical lecturer, however, desired to try one last experiment, and he opened the chest and attempted artificial respiration, but without success. He then applied the pole of an electrical battery to the pneumogastric nerves, and passed a strong current at intervals of four seconds. Soon after some signs of respiration appeared, and in five minutes the cardiac pulsation was perceptible. The epiglottis was tumefied, and the tongue had to be drawn out with pincers to leave a passage for the air. A few ounces of blood were obtained from the medico-cephalic vein, the dilated pupils contracted, the signs of life became more and more manifest, a few drops of alcohol were given, muscular contractions became visible without electricity, warmth returned to the feet, the pulsation in the carotid arteries recommenced, and the patient was saved.

The Shah of Persia.

His Bad Manners and Big Diamonds—How He Looks, Eats, and Behaves.

In an interesting letter to the New York *Times*, Dr. William H. Russel (the historian of Bull Run) gives some personal information about the Shah of Persia which will not tend to raise that potentate in the opinion of cultured society. It seems that the distinguished Oriental monarch is not only proud, but unpunctual, ill-mannered, and rather immoral. As a matter of choice, he prefers to eat with his fingers, and cannot be persuaded that anybody in the world is the equal of His Sublime Highness. Yet rumor has not been up to the mark in describing the incredible richness of his jewels. Mr. Russel says: "No one was prepared to see, *mortalibus oculis*, a diamond nearly twice the size of the Koh-i-noor, or "Mountain of Light," (now in the possession of the Queen of England, once Runjeet Sing, the Lion of Lahore's greatest glory), stuck in front of a man's sword-belt, and five diamonds, each larger than that jewel of jewels, *en echelon* upon his coat, from waist to shoulder. These stones are scarcely cut, and do not show as they ought, but they are of surpassing purity. The Shah's sword-belt is a treasure-house in itself. The sheath is studded with rubies, emeralds, and diamonds, which shame their setting of purest gold. The front of his coat is garnished with rows of brilliants instead of lace. The collar and sleeves are crusted with them, and his orders are of the most precious jewels. His spurs flash like sunbeams. All this on the person of a man who has nothing noble in mien or face, although he is above the average height of the Indian Mussulman noblesse."

As to the personal appearance of the monarch, we are afraid that his picture has flattered him. For the keen-sighted journalist says: "He is not much at his ease with European barbarians, and it is ludicrous to see him standing alone in a crowd with a clear space round him and no one to talk to, for he balances first on one leg and then on another, 'like a hen on a hot griddle,' and does not know what to do with them or his hands. When he turns his back and the spectator calmly surveys his exterior, freed from the distracting influences of his diamonds, the Shah does not present an imposing appearance. I admit that the backs of most people fail to impress one, but his Majesty's tailor has rendered his *revers* quite abnormally ridiculous by making his frock coat with a multitude of fine plaits like those of a Highlander's kilt or of a lady of Queen Bess's time over the hips, and so all round. His face is seldom animated, and there is something incongruous in the position of his respectable gold spectacles, *a la* Thiers, on his aquiline nose, under a Persian cap, and, over all these, diamonds."

His personal habits would not render him an acceptable visitor in cultivated circles, whatever "shoddy" might think of him. At least so the writer seems to suggest in the following paragraph: "In spite of his jewels and external splendor, the Shah-in-Shah is, according to European notions, a savage in many respects—proud, wilful, sensual, and arbitrary. If punctuality be 'the politeness of princes,' as it is said to be, the Shah would, in consequence of his utter indifference to engagements, be one of the most ill-mannered men in the world. He kept the parade at Potsdam, ordered by the Kaiser, waiting a couple of hours. He kept the Queen for half an hour at the railway station waiting for him. He would not go to breakfast when it was announced, at the time of invitation, but walked about in the garden, and then, seeing an arbor which pleased him, desired to have his breakfast brought there. When he sat at dinner yesterday he put his fingers in his plate and ate with them, and if he came on a piece of some dish which he did not like, he took it out of his mouth and threw it down—not on the ground, but on the Queen's (Empress's) dress."

As to the morality of the royal visitor from Ispahan, our readers will regret to learn that "there has been some trouble in teaching the Shah and his followers that women are to be treated with respect, even though they go about with their faces uncovered, and one of the most useful lessons they will carry back from Europe is that which will teach them to consider their wives their equals, and not their slaves—if they earn it. There is a great 'if,' for they do not at all approve of all they see here."

On the whole, therefore, our people have no great reason to regret the Shah's determination not to come to the United States. Our manners and morals will be the better for receiving no excuse for their disregard through the example of a monarch. A single wife, knives and forks, and business punctuality, are institutions which we are not as yet prepared to part with.

The Prison Ship Martyrs.

Since 1808 the bones of American soldiers and sailors who died on board the British prison ships have been lying in a vault on Jackson street, Brooklyn, near the Navy Yard, where they had been deposited with due ceremony by the residents and the Tammany Society, or Columbian Order. As the city grew the walls of the vault were encroached upon, and several futile attempts were made to procure funds and a site for a more suitable monument to the memory of the martyrs. The present Park Commissioners have erected a mausoleum for the remains on the green slope of Washington Park, or Fort Greene, facing Myrtle avenue, and just above the parade ground. The structure was erected at a cost of $6,500. The body is of Portland granite, embelished with pillars and fretwork of polished Aberdeen stone. It is 10 feet high, 30 feet long, and 15 feet wide. The style is partly Egyptian, and the general appearance is graceful and appropriate. Two wagons and ten laborers conveyed the thirteen coffins from the vault to the mausoleum. Upon each coffin is a plate bearing an inscription. Upon the tomb the following inscription will be cut: "Sacred to the Memory of our Sailors, Soldiers, and Citizens, who Suffered and Died on board British Prison Ships in the Wallabout during the American Revolution." A tall shaft will probably crown the tomb in a short time.

Execution of a Woman for the Murder of Her Husband.

At Sarina, Canada, Mrs. Workman was hanged in the jail-yard for the murder of her husband in February last. Great exertions were made to procure a commutation of her sentence, but without avail. The unhappy woman, up to the time of her execution, declared that she did not intend to kill her husband, and that his death was the result of a drunken brawl. She could not regard herself as guilty of murder. She ascended the scaffold with a firm step, and manifested fortitude and nerve which astonished all present. After the preparations were finished, she expressed a

THE CENTRE REPORTER,

FRED. KURTZ.....Editor.

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The heads of the Schuylkill county radicals evidently are level—at all events they show ability to lean stronly on both sides at the same time. At a recent mass meeting these consistant fellows passed the following resolution, after which, we have no doubt, every mother's son of them went to his little bed, smiting his breast and thanking God that he was not like other men, as did the pharisee of old: "We unequivocally condemn "the action of those members of Con-"gress who voted themselves addition-"al pay for services performed, as well "as those members who voted against "the measure, but who have not re-"fused to accept it."

All right, insofar as it leans in that direction, but the same saintly critters also in the strongest terms endorsed Grant and Hartranft, both having accepted the salary increase, and Grant making the measure a law by his signature and doubling his own pay. Now here is the principle of good Lord and good Devil exemplified, and the Centre county radicals, in their next county convention, can dodge around this crocked corner in the same style as their bretheren in Schuylkill dodge it. These radicals have the wonderful faculty of defining their position upon the salary grab as clear as mud. By all means let them be voted a putty medal.

A THIRD TERM.

Grant's office holders and the congressional salary grabbers are now at work cooking up the third term for their chief. The information has gone out that the preliminaries were arranged at Long Branch, several days ago, where Grant and all the other horse racers and racers after the funds in the treasury and those who are in wild chase to fatten at the public crib now congregate. The monied men of the country, of course, are in the movment, a third term for Grant means more fodder for their racks, and the working classes to continue to be their hay-makers on bread and water. In these "monied men" are meant the National Banks, the railroad corporations, and the large, speculating capitalists. These are for giving Grant a third term, because under him their speculations and money making operations will not be interfered with. All Grant office holders in the country—not excepting those in Centre county—will cave in to this movement. The official patronage will be used to give it life and manipulate conventions, and fixing delegates.

The inauguration ball has left a little sore behind. It will be remembered that the late 4th of March was down somewhere near the ice-cream temperature and withal very inclement, and the affair didn't pay, leaving the committee in debt. Parties who have claims threaten to sue. The district legislature voted $15,000 to help the committee out, but still there are lots of big and little "Williams" unsatisfied.

Joseph S. Waream, esq., and J. B. Selheimer, both of Lewistown, are candidates for the democratic nomination for state senator.

Hon. P. Gray Meek, of the Bellefonte Watchman, is being urged for the position of Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. The fact is, he is spoken of for nearly every office that is lying around loose.—Lewistown True Democrat.

Now we want the Lewistown man and some other democratic editors quit shaming our Gray, or the Reporter will be after them. If he were not continually having somebody talking about him for some place, he'd soon get into forgottenness, and then what would become of the party, eh? We go for Gray always.

Wm. C. Duncan, of Union county—formerly of Millheim—was a radical candidate for the nomination of state senator; the primary elections, upon the Crawford county system, came off in Union county the other week and Cook was left behind, his competitor, A. J. Herr, coming out cat-bird in the race. Herr was the choice of Simon Cameron and Cook Duncan didn't belong to that wing, and Simon was up in Union shortly before the primaries, saw some of the Winnebagoes in different parts of the county, and used the greenback argument with others, and thus spoiled the cooking of Cook Duncan's noodle soup.

In last week's Lewisburg Chronicle Mr. Duncan appears in a two column letter, telling how the thing was done. He says he can prove some bad things upon his radical bretheren; he says they cheated and circulated all kinds of lies and slanders against him, and, upon the whole, the canvass was carried on in a foul and disgraceful manner against him, and to the discredit of the radical party.

Indeed we are sorry our whilom neighbor Cook received such shabby treatment at the hands of his party. But what he is telling is nothing new or unexpected to us—it is the way the rads do things, and Mr. Duncan only admits now what he was silent to heretofore. The country has been disgraced by radicalism, and all the successes of that party are mainly the result of cheating, bribery, villification and slander. How infamous was their treatment of Horace Greeley, when he could no longer keep his nostrils open to the nastiness of radicalism. A party that is owned by Cameron must necessarily be devoid of anything that is pure, honest and upright.

The New York Graphic, the daily illustrated paper and one of the most astounding enterprises in the newspaper line, has shown its spirit of enterprise in a new direction, and one that is calculated to be beneficial to science and settle an important question as to currents in the upper regions of the atmosphere. For this purpose the Graphic publishing company have agreed to furnish the celebrated aeronaut, John Wise, with $10,000 with which to construct a monster balloon and start on an aerial voyage to Europe in August. The Graphic is one of the highest toned journals we know of, admitting nothing in its literature or illustrations that is low and vulgar and is one of the most acceptable journals that visits the Reporter office, and we trust its balloon enterprise will prove as successful as the establishment of a pure toned daily illustrated journal has proven. The reports of Mr. Wise's voyage, with appropriate illustrations, will be given in the Graphic, from time to time.

Prof. John Wise, in a letter to the Graphic, takes the ground that balloons always float east. He says:

First, we know that the earth turns upon its axis from west to east, and that it moves in its orbit in the same direction, and that its equatorial belt is hot, and that its polar areas are cold, and that the earth's revolving axis, although always parallel to itself, has an inclination of twenty-three degrees to the plain of its orbit, and we know that the earth is one-half in shadow and one-half in light all the time, and that the line of shadow moves from east to west. This is the ground-work of the trade-wind currents. In the reduction of these elements to a mathematical precision, we find precisely the conditions and facts that we find by actual experience in the wind currents as observed by scientific aeronauts, and by noted meterologists, foremost among them, Henry, Espy, Redfield and Maury. Any person who has watched the upper clouds for a season in our temperate zone becomes satisfied of the main fact in the matter before us, i. e., that they sail from west to east in their general course; and any one who will take the trouble to note the weather predictions, will find that the condition of the weather in the Mississippi Valley of to-day will be the condition of the weather with us to-morrow, and the weather of the most eastern portion of our country the next day.

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I may repeat again the experience of 446 aerial voyages, in which my balloon traveled eastward 414 times, and to me an ounce of fact is worth more than a pound of theory, as related to one and the same subject. There are a great many foolish things written on this matter. Scientific blunders, and weak-minded pretensions of knowledge concerning it, abound more than sound logical reasoning and experimental facts. I trust that the intelligent student will find enough in what I have stated of the facts to lead him to a fair investigation of its legitimate results. When the voyage is once made the thing will be plain enough, and the subject will be handled in a commercial way, as were the other "wild and visionary schemes" of Columbus, Stephenson, Fulton and Field.

According to the report of a committee raised by the Legislature of Vermont, to investigate the affairs of the Insane Asylum of that State, matters are decidedly in a bad condition. The Committee declare that the Asylum, which is controlled by a private corporation, was greatly overcrowded, four hundred and eighty-five patients being packed in a space intended to accommodate but three hundred at the most. Seventy-five of these unfortunates were found thrust away in subterranean dungeons, dark, damp, foul and pervaded by unendurable stenches. Some were confined in apartments nine feet by four in size, with air and ventilation only through augur holes bored in the doors. At the same time the most inhuman punishments were inflicted upon the patients. Among them was the punishment of the bath, in which the patient, securely bound, is placed in a bathing tub, and a continuous stream of cold water allowed to fall upon his head. This torture was one of the most excruciating known in the dark ages, resulting usually in either insanity or death. It seems almost incredible that such acts should have been perpetrated in a State institution in a State of the American Union and upon men and women suffering under the most terrible providential infliction. But such is the report of a committee chosen by the Legislature, after a full investigation of the whole subject. The same body also declares that some men have been locked up in the cells of the asylum and subjected to all the pains and penalties of their situation through bribery. They were not insane. But it was to the interest of parties they should be considered so, and hence their incarceration. This report, from its startling official revelations and the source from which it proceeds should receive more than usual attention in all parts of the country. Cruelty to the insane is a crime which should be ranked high in the calendar of moral monstrosity, and those practicing it punished in a proper manner. If an example is made of the officers of the Vermont State insane Asylum after a fair hearing of the case, that fact will have great weight in bringing about a better state of affairs in all the insane asylums of the country, whether State or private.

The Constitutional Convention has done well in allowing parties to dispense with a jury trial in civil cases, by mutual agreement; yet most parties who could agree to that could have agreed to waive a jury trial by a case stated, or admissions in the pleadings—modes that have long been in use. We shall be curious to see how many cases there will be, in which parties prefer to submit a real dispute about facts to a Judge without a jury.

A son of Prof. Wise, in company with another aeronaut, is now projecting a balloon trip from Philadelphia to Europe, also to ascend in August.

Alexander H. Stephens says in the Atlanta Constitution: "Whatever difference may have existed among Georgia Democrats as to the proper course in the Presidential election of the last year, I cannot permit myself to believe that any similar differences will hereafter arise on a like occurrence in the future."

The press of the country may be said to be unanimous in its condemnation of the salary-steal. The St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette expresses the general feeling thus: "This salary-steal was one of those bold villainies which bring their own punishment. No carpenter, or tinker, or cobbler can amend a character so rent and rotten as that of the salary grabbers."

The New Orleans Duel.

[From the Albany Journal.]

"There, we thought and said so! We fancied some of the opposition papers would be charging that New Orleans duel to the Administration. And here, for all the world, comes the Chicago Tribune, exclaiming, 'The recent duel in New Orleans is but another bloody result of the political usurpation begun last November by Kellogg, Durell, and Hawkins, and forcibly maintained by the President.' And now why not charge the hot weather or the Walworth tragedy to the Administration? There would be just as much sense in it."

To this the World remarks: The flipancy of Grant's parasites cannot divert public attention from the facts. There can be no question that this unfortunate duel was the consequence of Grant's setting up the Kellogg government, which nobody pretends received a majority of the votes of the people of Louisianna. The libel suit against the Picayune grew out of its faithful exposure of the shameless frauds of the Lynch Returning Board; frauds which were made possible only by Grant's support of the infamous decision of his tool and creature Durell. When the trial of the libel suit came on before a state judge who owed his seat on the bench to this same scandalous usurpation, the defence offered the truth in evidence. But this judicial miscreant refused to admit it, although the law of the State permits it to be given to the jury. The Picayune, as was its right and its duty, exposed the unfairness of the trial and the chicanery of the prosecuting lawyers. Called to account by one of them, who added gross insults to flagrant injury, the editor, not choosing to expose himself to further libel suits in which he could expect no justice, resorted to a mode of redress which has long been sanctioned by the practice and the social opinion of the Southwest. The propriety of duelling is not the question here at all. In a community where gentlemen recognize their amendability to that code, and often appeal to it on slight provocations, it is not individual duellist but the community that must be held answerable for whatever wrong there is in the practice. Both parties to the late affair alike accepted this "law of honor." In such a state of society, the individual must be judged by the sufficiency of his provocation. And in this particular case no impartial mind can doubt that Mr. Rhett was fully justified in sending the challenge, if any provocation can ever justify a duel. He might have fallen as his opponent fell; his facing that risk was the indispensable conditon of his seeking that method of redress. Fortune happened, in this instance, to be on the side of justice; but it was as likely to be the other way. Mr. Rhett incurred no more guilt than if the shot of his antagonist had proved fatal, instead of his own. No amount of outcry against the sin or the folly of duelling can smother the public sense of the injustice and insults for which he sought redress.

The sin of this bloody and regretable affair must rest at the door of General Grant, who was the prime instigator and has been the steady, unscrupulous abettor of the monstrous usurpation of which this is one of the many evil fruits.

The writer of an article in the Cornhill Magazine upon the negro race, under the designation of "The Sons of Ham," gives some reasons for thinking that that race is not derived from Ham, at least not through Canaan, as the popular theory goes. His reasoning on that point is the following:

"To justify the position of those who yet believe in the degrading influence of the curse of Noah upon the Africans—and their name is legion—it is necessary to prove that they are the descendants of Canaan, at whom alone the curse was launched, and that slavery has been specially associated with them. But there is abundant evidence, sacred and profane, to show that, of all the sons of Ham, Canaan was the only one who never entered Africa. His descendants occupied, without exception, Asiatic localities. We are told in Gen. x, 19: "The border of the Canaanites was from Sidon, as thou goeth unto Sodom and Gomorra, and Adman, and Zeboim, even unto Lasha." Whereby Palenstine is unmistakably indicated. And Josephus also says: 'Canaan, the fourth son of Ham, inhabited the country now called Judea, and called it from his own name.' From which it is evident that the Africans are not the descendants of Canaan, and that there is no foundation, therefore, for the assertion that they are of some mysterious spiritual necessity doomed to be the 'servants of servants,' inasmuch as Noah's malediction, which is gravely supposed to entail this degradation, cannot be shown to apply to them. That it was ever thought to do so, is but another proof of the power of self-interest and prejudice to stultify the mind and pervert the conscience."

Steam towage is about to be introduced on the canals of New York on cable principle. The motive basis of the system is the same as that of running a train of cars, except that the wheels of the cars run over a stationary rail, while the canal cable, corresponding to the rail, runs over the steamer's wheel. But a train of canal boats is dragged along on the same principle as a train of cars; and, as the cable lies at the bottom of the canal and is lifted over the steamer's wheel only as it is used, it in nowise interferes with the navigation of the canal by other boats. The Buffalo Advertiser estimates that six boats can be taken from Buffalo to Troy by this system at cost of $240, while the cost of towing the same number by mules is $735. This system of steam towing by cable is in successful operation in several European countries, very largely in Belgium, and on the river Seine in France, for towing boats between Havre and Paris. If successful in New York, it will no doubt be introduced upon all the main canals of this country. Horse or mule power is behind the age. It is too slow, too expensive. If canals are to keep their places as means of transporting the products of a country from one location to another, they must find some means to insure at all times cheap and speedy transportation. Perhaps steam-towing by cable is just the thing required.

Among the gigantic projects of the age is one in relation to reclaiming the so-called great Colorado desert. The plan proposed is to convert the waterless basin into an inland sea, by turning into it the Colorado river at or near Fort Yuma, the same to be used for the purposes of irrigation and navigation and a party of engineers are already on their way there, backed by San Francisco capitalists, to make the preliminary surveys. The San Francisco Bulletin says: "It is generally, but erroneously, believed that the Colorado desert is an unproductive, sandy waste. The greater portion of the basin possesses an excellent soil, is covered with a stunted growth of massquit and other tress, and is capable of producing anything the climate will permit, providing it is well watered. The feasibility of introducing an abundance of water for its irrigation from the Colorado river was demonstrated by the surveys made by the original projectors of the scheme of reclamation, and more recently by the surveys of the Texas and Pacific Railway.

MIXED SCHOOLS.

A Washington despatch says:

The colored people here have been agitating the question of mixed schools; but it seems they are all divided among themselves, and a few nights ago a colored member of the Legislative Council made a speech in which he opposed the whole system and insisted that the proposition was wrong. It is admitted by the most intelligent colored people that mixed schools would do no more harm to their own race than to the whites. This is really taking issue with Senator Sumner, who in a recent letter declared that the schools should be conducted without distinction of color.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.

Washington, July 12.—It is conceded by parties claiming to have the secrets of the White House that the President will tender the vacant chief justiceship to Senator Conkling. Some friends of the latter say he will not accept, while others argue that as Conkling is ambitious to secure a reputation as a great lawyer, he would have a better opportunity in the chief justice's chair than in the Senate to achieve that reputation. Others believe that in the changes in political parties likely to occur during the next few years it is not certain Conkling would be re-elected to the senate six years hence, and for this and other reasons he will probably accept the chief justiceship, which is a life office. Still others, who assert that Conkling has an eye on the Presidency, say should Grant decline to run for a third term he would be able to name his own successor and would probably name Conkling.

REINTERMENT OF CONFEDERATE DEAD IN RICHMOND, VA.

Richmond, Va., July 10.—The remains of 230 Confederate officers and soldiers who were killed at Gettysburg and buried on the field, and which were recently disinterred under the auspices of the Ladies' Hollywood Memorial Association, were to-day carried to Hollywood cemetery, and were there reinterred with appropriate ceremonies. The remains were placed in boxes, and were conveyed on four wagons draped in mourning. A funeral cortege composed of details from the First Regiment, many ex-confederate soldiers, citizens, and the ladies of the Association escorted the remains to the cemetery. Many business houses on Main street closed as the procession moved up the street.

It is rumored that the Pennsylvania Central will soon create a general mortgage of $100,000,000 on its whole estate and dependencies, to cover all existing obligations of the company and such additional sums as may be borrowed for the further extension and improvement of the various properties in ownership of or under perpetual lease to this corporation.

LA MOUNTAIN'S DEATH.

The Baloon Collapses at the Height of Fifteen Hundred Feet—The Fearful Descent—Condition of the Body.

Mail reports give some interesting details of the fatal accident to the aeronaut La Mountain, at Ionia, Mich., last Friday. His ballon was what is known as a hot air one, and not gas. The canvas had somewhat of a worn appearance, as if the worse for being filled with heated air too often. At the summit, where the canvas was sewn together, a block of ten or twelve inches in diameter was fastened, and through a hole in this six guy ropes were secured, hanging down over the sides of the balloon, being at the bottom some seventeen feet apart, and these were tied to the basket by the Professor himself. There were no ropes running around the balloon horizontally to keep the guy ropes from slipping, or to prevent the whole thing from sliding out between the ropes with a gust of wind. At 3:35 p. m. the professor stepped into the baskest, and the balloon took a shoot up almost perpendicularly, with the professor swinging his hat to the crowd, all apparently enjoying the sight. In a few moments more, however, the mouth of the baloon was observed to wave about two or three times, then to pass between the ropes, careening over on the side; when the ropes broke out from their fastening at the top, and the fall commenced. La Mountain was noticed to be apparently making some effort to get the basket above him, and if possible to break the fall, but after the first struggle he fell so rapidly that nothing could be distinguished but the falling body, his hat coming after him about one hundred feet or more behind, the old canvas, nearly collapsed, falling down gradually. The body struck the ground half a dozen feet from the northwest corner of the jail building. It struck with such a terrible thud that it jarred the ground for fifty rods around, and made an indention in the solid ground eight inches in depth. There was scarcely a bone in the whole body not broken to fragments. It was as limp as a rag. There were very few fractures of the skin, except the right foot, the bones of the right leg being driven through the bottom of the foot.

The body was laid on a couch, a circle was formed, and a procession of all who wished to view the remains passed around. The professor is a brother of the celebrated aeronaut who died two or three years ago. This one's name was Edward La Mountain. He was a jewler by trade, and lived at Brooklyn, Michigan. He had said just before he went up that he wished to take the train for home as soon as posible after coming down as his wife was very sick. He himself had not had his clothes off for ten days.

There were from 10,000 to 12,000 people who witnessed this horrible tragedy. He was seen by people four miles from the city at an angle of thirty-five degrees. The best estimates make the height from which he fell from 1,100 to 1,500 feet. Those who were on the hill back of the town said the strangest sight was to witness the people swaying back and forward like a field of wheat moved by the wind.

Through the Rockys—An Enormous Tunnel Projected.

The completion of the Hoosac Tunnel has aroused the energies of the mountaineers, and the Denver Tribune announces that a tunnel, is to be carried through the Rocky mountains, from a point near Black Hawk, and coming out in Middle park. It is known that the project has been fully inaugurated, and that its projector is on the ground, with ample means and labor to prosecute the work to completion. The tunnel will be about twelve miles long. Its greatest depth will be 6,000 feet, at James' Peak. It will make Middle Park readily accessible from the eastern portion of the Territory; will show what is the mineral and geological character of this section, and will tolerably extensively advertise the country as the scheme of an enterprise twice as large and a hundred times as important as the Mount Cenis tunnel. Col. Heaton will use the diamond-pointed drills, and thus not be obliged to keep in operation numerous blacksmith shops. They will be driven by machinery. And it is expected that the tunnel will progress at the rate of five feet per day. Early next year work will commence from Middle Park. Already considerable work has been done. The mountain has been graded down for the face of the tunnel; a flume 1,300 feet long has been built from the creek by which a fall of 25 feet is obtained for the purpose of turning an overshot-wheel, by means of which the tunnel is to be supplied with air; a strong levee has been built to prevent the water of the creek from overflowing and embarrassing operations in the tunnel; a large boarding house, 60x25 feet, and two stories high, has been built; a substantial bridge has also been built over the creek on the road leading to the Lake Gulch country. The objects of the tunnel are to afford a means of working the discovered mines rapidly and cheaply, to discover and open new veins, and to afford a track for a railway. It will strike the Bobtail first of known mines, and 400 feet below the present tunnel. The effects of the success of this enterprise can hardly be estimated. It may cause to pass through our section and under our mountains all, or nearly all, the trans-continental travel. The Company of Colorado, have ample capital, and will push the project rapidly to completion. Though the enterprise is of such magnitude as to dazzle the imagination and to stagger and bewilder the judgement, yet if the mining resources of the country are what we all believe them to be, it is not chimerical, and is sure to be a source of profit to the Company and of incalculable benefit to the Territory.

MERCURY IN THE HUMAN SYSTEM.—Prof Hyatt delivered a lecture on mercury in Vienna recently, when he exhibited the leg bone of a man whose death had undoubtedly been hastened by mercury. On striking the bone heavily upon the table, out fell thousands of little glittering globules of mercury—bright metallic mercury—which rolled about upon the black surface before him, collecting here and there into drops. This mercury had been absorbed during life, and undermined the man's system, and proved fatal to him. The mortality among those who work in mines of quicksilver, or in the works where it is reduced, is known to be frightful. In the celebrated mines of Idria, the men work alternately one month in the mines and one in the smelting-house. But notwithstanding this, it appears that of the hundreds employed there, one-fourth become salivated.

(There being a demand for copies of the Reporter containing the annual report of L. C. & S. C. R., we republish the same.)

Annual Report

OF THE

LEWISBURG, CENTRE & SPRUCE CREEK RAILROAD COMPANY.

To the Stockholders of the L. C. & S. C. RR.

GENTLEMEN: Your Directors take pleasure in submitting, for your information, the following Report:

That since the last annual meeting, by order of your Board of Directors, a third letting was had of the graduation, masonry and bridging of 42.194 miles more of your railroad line, and placed under contract—that is, from Mifflinburg to Forks of Penns Creek, being sections No. 12 to 35, making 24.04 miles, and from Penn's Railroad near Tyrone, being sections No. 70 to 86, both inclusive, a distance of 18.155 miles. On this western division, contractors have done work up till May 1, 1873, to the amount of $191,174 19, on which there has been paid 164,400, the balance being per centage retained as security for the proper completion of the work. There was also paid on this end of the work, to Keystone Bridge Company,

On iron	$2,000 00
Weiser & Bender, on timber	1,500 00
A. J. Hawes, for cement	910 00
Stewart Greek, on ties	5,568 00
R. W. Snook, for cement	238 00

making the whole amount paid on western end, up till May 1, 1873, for work and materials, $174,556 00. The Engineer estimates the graduation, masonry and bridging at $284,100, and all other cost making it ready for the locomotive and cars, $265,600, which two sums show the entire cost of these 18.154 miles to be $549,700.

On this Division, part of the work is heavy, and in places material for filling and embankments is difficult to get; the work, however, has been pressed as rapidly as adverse weather would allow.—Much expense has been caused, and also delay, by the necessity of making common roads anew, considerable portions of this section of country being such as to make the location of the railroad necessarily interfere with public roads heretofore used for travel, and especially is such the case in Logan Runs Valley, which is generally very narrow and in many places bordered by limestone bluffs. The stone work of the bridge over the Juniata river is finished, and the superstructure thereon progressing satisfactotily. This Division will be progressed to final completion ready for traffic as fast as possible.

On the Division from Mnifflburg to the Forks, or Beaver Dam tunnel, the contractors have done work to the amount of $113,149 09, on which they have paid $99,400, the amount of work done less the percentage retained. The Engineer estimates the graduation, masonry and bridging of this portion of the road at $306,200, and the ballasting, ties, rails, sidings and all other expenses at $348,900 making the total cost of these 24.04 miles in running order, $655,00.

From Mnifflburg to Laurelton, sections 12 to 20, distance of about 9 miles, the graduation, masory and bridging are about finished and ready for the ballast, ties and rails, which by the estimate, may cost about $12,464 per mile. This being done, would bring our road through a fine section of country, to near lumber regions and a short distance from iron ore beds. Considerable lumber at this point is waiting transportation. This piece of road put in running order would add to the traffic, giving us a continued completed line of 20 miles, connecting with the P. & E. Railroad, which could be operated by the same motive power and hands, and would be of great advantage to the public and to the interest of the stockholders; therefore, the immediate laying of the track on the 9 additional miles is recommended. The balance of the work on this Division, that is, from Laurelton, sections No 21 to 35, considerable progress has been made, although the great depth of snow throughout that region during the past winter retarded the work. At Paddy's Mountain tunnel, which is on section No. 32, rock in stratification has been encountered, yet the strata are generally parted by small seams of sands, and where this is found, an arch will be required, and may necessitate the arching one-half of the length, that is to say, 160 feet, the whole through being about 320 feet.

Under the second letting, which was from the Forks of Penns Creek, in Centre county, to Linden Hall, sections No. 36 to 53, distance of 17.89 miles, work has been done to an amount of $91,694 65, and payments made thereon of $83,000 (the difference being per centage retained as security for finishing of the work by the contractors). There was also paid Benjamin Kerstetter, for removing his dwelling house, &c., off the line of road $800 00, and $75 00 to George Woods for damage done to his house, making the whole sum paid up till May 1, 1873, on this Division, $83,875 00, all which was raised from local subscriptions. The entire estimate made by Engineer of the grading, masonry and bridging of this Divison, is $128,300 and ballast, ties, rails, and all other work, including sidings, to make the road in running order, $263,650 00 making the whole cost $392,000. Very little work has been done on this part of the road since Dec. 1, 1872, as it was deemed unnecessary to press it until the outlet was further advanced, and the force was allowed to be placed on other parts of the road especially the western end. The work of this Division, is so far advanced that the whole could be made ready for the track as soon as expediency required.

There are about 16 miles, extending from Linden Hall to Penn's Furnace not yet definitely located. There was a committee appointed to examine the different routes between these points, and report to the Board, but they have not yet made the examination, the delay being caused in a great measure by the inclemency of weather and bad traveling during the past winter and spring; and also in consequence of illness of one of the members. It is expected, however, that they will soon perform the duties assigned them, and that point of the road will speedily be put under contract, and the work not being heavy will take but a short time to finish it. The whole cost of this piece of road, including the grading, masonry and bridging is estimated at $348,800, and the graduation, masonry and bridging alone at $114,3000.

The original cost of the road constructed from Junction with the P. & E. Railroad to western boundary of Mifflinburg, say 11 miles, exclusive of some right of way not settled was $262,102 29 which was made up as follows; from Junction with P. & E. RR. to Lewisburg including depots, $80,545 41. The grading, bridging and masonry from Lewisburg to western boundary of Mifflinburg, $39,922 38. Cost of ballast, ties, rails, track laying, sidings &c, of extension from Lewisburg to Mifflinburg, $141,634 50 which was advanced through the P. & E. RR. Co. The cost of the road from P. & E Junction to Lewisburg was made up and paid as follows:

Principal	$80,546 51
Interest charged thereon	7,254 49
	$87,800 00

Which was paid as follows:

In stock at par	$42,890 00
" Bonds "	45,000 00
	87,800 00

It will be seen that the whole length of the main line of the L. C. & S. C. R. R. from Junction with P. & E. R. R. to the western terminus at Penn'a R. R. near Tyrone is 87 084 miles made up as follows. From Junction with P. & E. RR. to Mifflin 11 miles; from Mifflinburg to Linden Hall 42.93 miles; from Linden Hall to Penn'a Furnace 16 miles; and from Penn'a Furnace to Tyrone 18.155 miles.

Of this road 11 miles, being the first letting, have been completed, and in full operation; that is from Junction with P. & E. RR to Mifflinburg. 60,084 miles more are under contract and in process of construction and 16 miles not yet let. The grading, masonry and bridging of the 76 miles of said road from Mifflinburg to Tyrone is estimated at 8832,000 00, on on which has been paid (including $5,508 00 for ties) $355,831 00 and the entire cost including grading, masonry and bridging at $2,945,500 00) an average of about $255 85 per mile) to which being added $262,102 38 cost of the 11 miles from Junction with P. & E. RR. to Mifflinburg shows the entire cost of the main line from Junction with P. & E. RR. to western terminus at Tyrone, a distance of 87.084 miles to be $2,266,602 89. When the Bellefonte branch of about 11 miles, and an extension to Danville of 15 miles authorized by law, are built, we will have a road of 113 miles in length. The subscriptions of stock as returned amount to $346,700 00 and as stated in former report, your board of directors by authority vested in them by an act of Assembly, issued bonds bearing date May 1, 1872 secured by mortgage, to the amount of $2,000,000 00 payable May 1, 1902 bearing an interest of 7 per cent; $1,500,000 00, of which they negotiated to the Penn'a RR. Co. and $45,000 00 paid over to P. & E. RR. Company on indebtedness for money advanced for the construction of the road from Junction with P. & E. RR. to Lewisburg, leaving $455,000 00 of the bonds issued undisposed of.

The earnings and expense of the finished part of this road a distance of 11 miles from the Junction with P. & E. RR. to Mifflinburg for the year ending December 31, 1872 were as follows:

EARNINGS,

On Freight	$13,400 18
" Passengers	10,895 99
" Express Matter	300 00
For Carrying Mail	667 56
	25,263 67

EXPENSES.

Cond'g Passengers	$3,202 51
Trans'n of freight	5,689 72
Motive Power	7,450 31
Maintenance of Cars,	677 07
Maintenance of Way	3,108 27
	21,227 88
	$4,035 79

Which shows the net proceeds of the earnings of the road for that year to be four thousand and thirty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents (4,035 79) which has been paid over to the Treasurer.

The number of passengers carried over this road during the year ending Dec. 31, 1872, was 29,029.

This road will open up a most important traffic. The valleys through which it runs are very fertile and thickly populated. Valuable timber will be made accessible to market, also valuable iron ore abounds which is attracting the attention of iron masters in different sections of the country, and furnaces which were compelled to blow out for want of sufficient charcoal convenient, and in consequence of expensive hauling, will be changed, so either anthracite or bitumicous coal can be used and the furnaces again put in blast as soon as the road is completed and ready for transportation of freight.

The Hon. J. Edgar Thompson, President, in his annual report to the stockholders of the Penn'a RR. Co., in speaking of our road has well said: "The ores of this region are by this branch made equally accessible to both anthracite and bituminous coal of the best quality for smelting; and in view of these advantages it opens up a most attractive locality for the manufacture of iron, the demand for which in the home market must annually increase with the increasing cost of its production in Great Britain, from whence the larger portion of the iron consumed in this and other countries is at present produced. The analyses of these ores, also show that many of them are well adapted to the manufacture of Bessemer steel."

From the exhibit of the busines done on the small section of your road already in operation it is evident when the line is completed it will be crowded with business, besides developing a section of country to the great advantage of the public, will prove a source of profit to the stockholders and rise above being but a branch and become a part of the great trunk lines.

G. F. MILLER, President.

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Novello's Glees, Part Songs, etc 6 to 12cts
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Bach's 48 Preludes & Fugues.	Cloth	$5 00
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Chopin's Polonaises	" "	2 00
Chopin's Nocturnes	" "	2 00
Chopin's Mazurkas	" "	2 00
Chopin's Ballads	" "	2 00
Chopin's Preludes	" "	2 00
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Set to Music by J. W. Elliott, with 65 beautiful illustrations engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. Boards, $1 50. Splendidly bound in cloth, gilt edges, $2 50.

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Prices Less than at any Other Shoe Store in Centre County.

Call and See Us!

No. 5, Bush's Arcade, Bellefonte. July 19tf.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

A. W GRAFF,

CENTRE HILL, CENTRE CO., PA.,

Has just received a large invoice of

Spring Goods!

Consisting of the best assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING! DRESS GOODS, GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS, AND FANCY ARTICLES, ever brought to Potter twp.

Also, a large assortment of

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LOWEST CASH PRICES!

Produce taken in exchange at highest market prices.

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THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

Next door to Wilson & Hicks' Hardware store, Allegheny St.,

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(Successors to Linn & Wilson.)

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PURE DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

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Also, Choice

CIGARS AND TOBACCO,

and all other articles usually kept in first class Drug Store.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFU Y COMPOUNDED.

tf.June R. F. RANKIN & CO.

New Clothing Store

A. STERNBERG,

engaged to manage for I. L. Reizens in, in the corner building, opposite Hoffer's store, Bellefonte, has established a new Clothing Store, where the best bargains in the county are offered.

$7.50 to $15 for Suits of the finest Cassimere.

HATS, CAPS

and a full and complete assortment of every thing in the line of Clothing.

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all directly from their own manufactory. Also.

Jewelry, Watches, &c.

They have engaged their old clerk, Mr A. Sternberg, so well known to the people, and who will be pleased to see his old friends. ap5tf.

Piece goods of every discription, sold low to enable everybody to have his clothing made to order.

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OF BURNSIDE & THOMAS,

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2 good Cigars for	5cts
White sugars per pound	13cts
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Rio coffee	25cts
Arbuckles brown coffee per pound	30cts
Best washing soaps per pound	6, 7 & 8cts
Best starch per pound	10cts
Best bright Navy tobacco per pound	50cts
Best Black Navy tobacco	50cts
" double thick and bright and black	55cts
Fine cut chewing tobacco per pound	80cts
Best sugar-cured Hams per pound	17cts
No. 1 black pepper per pound	30cts
Molasses per gallon	60cts
Large size dairy Salt per sack	15cts
Molasses per gallon	60cts

Coal oil in 5 gal. lots 35cts. per gallon best article.

Mackeral without heads and all kind of mackeral and Herring at city prices.

Double X X white, drips 80cts per gallon, in 5 gallon lots 5cts a gallon less.

1000 other articles too numerous to mention, cheap. Men's stogies, heavy shoes at $1,35 per pair. They have the largest and cheapest stock of goods ever offered to the public. If you want to

SAVE 20 TO 50 PER CENT.

GO TO BURNSIDE & THOMAS

opposite the Bush House. All kinds of whole packages at less prices.

B. C. DEIKINGER. A. C. MUSSER.

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New Firm—New Enterprse.

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(Successors to B. C. DEININGER)

We would respectfully inform the public that they have taken charge of this old and successful establishment, and propose to carry on the same under renewed auspices.

They have on hand, and will make to order

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

THURSDAY JULY 17, 1873.

LOCAL ITEMS.

LOCAL NEWS.—Our friends, everywhere, will oblige us by sending us local news of interest.

CIRCULATION.—The circulation of the REPORTER, on this side the county, is larger than that of all other papers in the county. Business men will therefore find this one of the best advertising mediums. We invite all interested to come and inspect our list for themselves.

REMITTANCES.—All monies for subscription will be credited on the subscriber's address, each week: by referring to which our patrons can at all times see how their accounts stand, and a receipt is by this system carried upon each copy of the paper.

——Two hands of Alf. Hosterman, Ishler and Runkel, on last Thursday, killed a black snake in the hay field, measuring nearly 6 feet in length.

——In Union county, about a mile and a half from Lewisburg, is a log building, erected in 1715. The house was made very strong so as to afford protection from the Indians. On its logs can be seen hundreds of marks made from Indian darts and arrows, received during the numerous engagements which the early settlers of that county had with the savages.

——Wm. B. Mingle showed us an egg the other day which was almost turned to an angle. We judge the hen was trying to "square the circle" when it laid that egg. Men, very often, botch things and why shouldn't a chicken betimes

——The best advice we can give this warm weather, is to keep cool—don't even let your dander get up.

——A Camp meeting will be held by the Evangelical Association, commencing Aug. 6, 1873, in the beautiful grove located two miles east of Milesburg. Ample provisions will be made by the committee for good and substantial boarding at reasonable rates, and all huckstering and trafficing upon the grounds will be strictly prohibited all offenders held amendable to the law.

REV. J. M. LONGSDORF.

——On Monday afternoon last we had a heavy thunder shower accompanied by storm.

——The roof of the machine shop, in this place, took fire at noon, on last Tuesday, caused by the heat from the cupalo in the foundry. Timely discovery prevented a destruction of the establishment by fire. A large hole was caused in the roof by the fire.

——Rev. Ed. Wolf, of Baltimore, preached in the Luth. church, of this place, last Sabbath forenoon and evening.

——Rev. J. A. Bright will preach in Rabersburg on next Sabbath, 20th, at 10 a. m., in German, and at Brumgard's church, in the afternoon of same day, at 2 o'clock.

TERRIFIC STORM AT BOALSBURG

On Monday afternoon, 14th, a terrific thunder storm passed over a portion of Harris township, destroying buildings, uprooting trees, blowing down fences, and scattering the shocks in the grain fields.

At Boalsburg the fine Reformed church had the gable end blown in, the cone of the brick wall crushed through the ceiling carrying all with it through to the first floor demolishing seats, chairs, and damaging the pulpit. The edifice was elegantly finished on the inside, and the damage done is estimated at from $1500 to $2000. The one half of the roof on the one side of the church was carried by the storm a distance of some 25 rods and lodged against the door of the Lutheran church. The one half of the roof on the opposite side was also blown off. What is most remarkable the large spire of this church withstood the strong arms of the storm king and still remains standing triumphantly pointing Heaven ward.

Rev. Groh, we are informed, stood under the church-door when the back part of the building was crushed in.

In the same place the stables of Mr. Shoneberger and of Mr. Whipple's hotel were blown down, and the shade-trees on the premises of Mr. David Keller were twisted off as though they were but playthings in the path of the storm. Trees generally were uprooted.

There were no lives lost or injuries to persons, so far as we could ascertain. The dark clouds accompanying this hurricane, we were viewing at the time from our office windows, a distance of 6 six miles on an air line, up the valley, and we were apprehensive of somethnig fearful in the lap of the storm, from appearance of the heavens. The fearful path was probably one fourth of a mile wide, while to the right and left although the wind blew fiercely, yet was not so destructive. The storm came from a northwest direction.

Maj. Rohbach showed us an egg produced by one of his common barn-yard hens, that can not readily be beat. It measures 6¼ by 8 inches, and weighs 3½ ounces strong.—Selinsgrove Times.

Poh! we have plenty of girls in Pennsvalley that will "best" any number of such eggs all to a batter with a spoon and turn 'em into the nicest sponge cake.

AARONSBURG ITEMS.

Our correspondent at Aaronsburg sends us the following:

Dead.—Mrs. Ziegler, whose illness was noticed in last issue, died on Monday evening, 14th inst. She was buried on Wednesday morning, 16th, at 10 o'clock. An appropriate sermon was preached by Rev. C. H. Reiter. The dec'd had been complaining for a number of years, but was confined to her bed only for about six months. Aged 62 years and some days.

Ill—The widow Kline, Edwin son of T. Frank, and Harvey son of Henry Crouse, all of this place, are all rather seriously ill; also, Jacob H. Wyle has been confined to the house for some weeks past, and continues unable to perform any labor.

Harvest.—Our farmers are done making hay and have already cut considerable grain.

THE COLUMBIA HOUSE

At Cape May, will receive guests on and after June 28th. Mr. Bolton, who has the Washington hotel on Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and Bolton's hotel at Harrisburg, is still the proprietor of the Columbia. The Columbia is located directly upon the beach, and ranks high as the leading family house.

For the Reporter.

COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Kurtz:—Permit me to say a word in favor of an old democratic stand-by as a fit person for the democratic nomination for county commissioner. I mean Sam'l M. Winter, esq., of Meils. He is one of the worthiest sons of good old democratic Brushvalley; ever active as a Democrat, sustains a good character, and is fully qualified for the place. He would make a sterling Commissioner, and be true to the interests of our county. There has been no Commissioner from Meils twp. for upwards of 20 years, and her claims should not be overlooked. P. D.

An Act, to prevent stallions, bulls, buck sheep, and boars, from running at large in Clarion and Centre counties.

Sec. 1, From and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful for any stallion, bull, buck sheep, or boar, to run at large in the counties of Clarion and Centre.

Sec. 2, That it shall be lawful for any person to capture and take up any stallion, bull, buck sheep, or boar found running at large as aforesaid, and to detain the same until the owner or owners thereof shall claim and demand said property, and pay to the person so taking up and detaining the same, the sum of five dollars for each and every stallion or bull, and two dollars for each and every buck sheep or boar, together with fifty cents per day for the keeping of the same for each and every day from the capture to the reclamation of the said animal or animals; *Provided*, that it shall be the duty of the person so taking said animals, within twenty-four hours thereafter to give notice to the owner or owners of said captured, where such owner or owners are known, and where such owner is unknown to give public notice by three printed or written handbills, put up in the most public places in the township or borough in which said animal was taken up, properly describing such animal and fixing the time and place where such animal will be sold if not reclaimed by the owner or owners thereof, and in case no person appears within ten days after such notice or advertisement to reclaim said animal by paying the sums hereinbefore provided for, then it shall be the duty of the person having posession of the said animal at the time specified in such notice and advertisement, to sell every such animal at public sale or outcry, and after deducting the penalty and costs of keeping hereinbefore provided for, and the costs of advertisement if any, to pay the balance to the treasurer of the school fund of said township or borough, for the use or benefit of the owner of such animal if claimed by him within one year after such date.

Sec. 3, That the provisions of the second section of this act shall not be enforced in cases where such animals have broken out of, or escaped from good and sufficient enclosures without any negligence or default on the part of the owner except so far as relates to the cost of keeping such animal during the period of detention by the person capturing the same.

Approved, April 10th, 1873.

DEVASTATING CONFLAGRATION AT GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids, Mich. July 13.—At three o'clock to-day this city, was visited with another terrible and devastating fire. It was first discovered in an alley near bridge street. A house and barn located on Kent street took fire, and being very dry and a high wind blowing within a very few minutes was one sheet of flame. About twenty acres of ground were burned over and two hundred buildings consumed. The loss cannot be less than $300,000. It is impossible at this time to give the amount of insurance, but it will approximate to $200,000. At this hour the fire is entirely under control, and no further damage is probable.

ATTEMPT TO FIRE THE EXPOSITION BUILDINGS.

London, July 9.—A special dispatch from Vienna to the Standard says: An attempt was made yesterday by an incendiary to fire the exhibition buildings. Correspondents of the London journals and other persons who have returned here from Vienna hint that the buildings will probably be burned spon.

FALSE REPORTS.—The reports which have been circulated through Penn and Brush vallies that I am not in the Butchering Business any longer, ARE FALSE. I am prepared to pay Cash for fat cattle. Correspondents address me at Aarensburg, Pa.

WM. H. HARTER.

MUSICAL NOTICE.—The undersigned takes this method of informing his patrons and friends that his next course of music lessons will commence in about two weeks and be confined to the following places, viz: Rebersburg, Millheim, and Aaronsburg, twice a week at each place. Persons wishing to attend the Normal School at Rebersburg, under the direction of Prof. Henry Meyer, can avail themselves of this opportunity. Terms moderate. WM. T. MEYER.

Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jno. B. Mitchell, of Ferguson township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Thomas Yearick, of Hains township, as a candidate for County Treasurer, subject to the rules of the Democratic County Convention.

Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. Samuel Frank, of Miles township, as a candidate for Commissioner. Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Henry Cornman, of Miles township, as a candidate for Commissioner. Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Mr. S. M. Winter, of Miles township, as a candidate for Commissioner. Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

We are authorized to announce the name of Jonath. Kreamer, of Harris twp., as a candidate for Commissioner. Subject to the decision of the democratic county convention.

SOMETHING NEW! Mr. J. C. Springer has opened, at Centre Hall, opposite the bank, an ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONERY and SHAVING SALOON! Nicely flavored Icecream to be had every Saturday, and a full assortment of Confectioneries and Cigars always on hand.

Call in if you want a nice, clean Shave, or wish your hair trimmed in style. Mr. S. will be thankful for a liberal share of public patronage. 19julm

—THE CENTRE COUNTY NORMAL INSTITUTE.—The eighth annual session will be held at Centre Hall, commencing on Tuesday, July 22nd All teachers and those preparing to teach are cordially invited to attend.

Centre County can boast of many first-class teachers, but we have not enough of these to supply all our schools, and are obliged annually to employ those who are scarcely as well qualified as some of their pupils, and who know little or nothing about the science of teaching. The result of this is poor schools—too dear at any price, or total failure. A higher standard must be reached. The people demand it, and directors are becoming more exacting Salaries are graded in proportion to ability, and as the number of competent teachers increases, poorly qualified ones will find it difficult to secure situations at any price.

Prof. C. W. Rishel, now teaching in the Cumberland Valley State Normal School and so well known to our teachers, has been engaged to assist the County Superintendent in conducting the Institute.

The Literary Societies—The Excelsior and Eureka—will meet once a week.

Daily instructions will be given in methods of management, and methods of teaching. Special attention will be given to Vocal Music, Physiology and drawing.

All the books used can be procured at Centre Hall. Tuition will range from $5 to $10,—five dollars to be paid in advance and remainder during term. Ample provision has been made to accommodate all who may attend—price of board and furnished rooms per week $3. Students upon arrival will please call upon the teachers who will designate suitable boarding places. R. M. MAGEE,

june26-2t Co. Supt.

DEATHS.

On 9th, at the residence of Harry Reeser, in Patton twp., Racheal, widow of Andrew Musser, aged 68 years.

On 25th ult., at Rebersburg, Isaac, son of Ralf and Emma Musser. aged 3 years, 5 months, and 21 days.

At Mt. Carroll, Ill., January 28th, 1873, Mrs. Mary A, wife of Geo. W. Woodring, aged 36 years, 9 months, and 29 days. Mrs. Woodring was a daughter of Mr. F. Mogle, of Rockgrove, Stevenson county, her funeral took plase at Cedarville. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn her loss.

MARRIAGES.

On 3 inst., by Rev. W. W. Criley, of Lock Haven, Mr. Aaron H. Bower, of Logansville, (formerly of Aaronsburg,) to Miss Amelia M. Phillips, of Lock Haven. We wish Aaron and his bride much happiness.

On 13th ult., by Rev. W. M. Landis, Mr. W. P. Baum, of New Berlin, Union county, to Miss Maggie J. Strayer of Rebersburg.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Elizabeth Heckman, late of Gregg twp., dec'd. have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

JOHN F. HECKMAN,

junh 12-6t Adm'r.

THE GREAT STORM.

IMMENSE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY.

Acres of Grain Ruined in Illinois.

Cincinnati, July 8.—The following accounts of the damages to crops and buildings, and estimated losses by the recent rains, have been received here:

In Ohio, throughout Fayette county, oats, wheat and corn have been seriously damaged, many trees uprooted, and one barn demolished. The loss is estimated at $3,000, outside of crops. In Washington county crops were considerably beaten down and damaged. An estimate of the loss cannot be made, the reports not being sufficiently full.

In Belmont county several acres of timber were destroyed. For a mile around Belmont nearly all the fences were blown down, admitting the stock into the grain fields. The wheat and corn were also flattened out. In Morrow county, in the vicinity of Cardington, on Thursday and Friday the storm levelled the fences and timber in all directions. Many valuable orchards were ruined.

The loss in Franklin county is estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. The bottom lands were covered with water, destroying the crops. Part of the canal in the town of Winchester is under water, compelling some of the firms to stop business. In the southern portion of Licking county the crops of all kinds are badly damaged.

The Newark, Somerset and Straitsville railroad suffered severely. Twenty-five miles of track were washed out, and several bridges destroyed. In Clinton county the grain in shocks, and that standing in the fields, was alike prostrated, making it necessary to cut a great part of it by hand.

In the southern portion of Green county the wheat crops suffered. The estimated loss is from fifteen to twenty per cent. In other portions of the county the loss is considerably lighter. The weather is still showery, and unless it clears up soon the wheat crop, which is dead ripe, will be greatly injured.

In Mingum county, Zanesville, Washington, Perry, Wayne, and Knox townships suffered most damage to the growing crops, not less than $10,000, besides a heavy loss on timber.

In the southern part of Butler county the rain damaged the crops. A large lot of timber was also blown down. In Clark county the damage was not great, except in extra work, and inconvenience in harvesting the prostrated grain.

In Union county the wheat crop is badly damaged throughout, especially along the creeks, where whole fields are destroyed. In Pickaway county the crops were destroyed and washed away, the approximate loss being $10,000. To this may be added the broom crop within three miles of Circleville, $25,000.

In Athens county, at Nelsonville, the Hocking river overflowed and inundated the lower part of the town. A large number of families were compelled to leave their houses and contents and fly for life, so sudden and unexpected did the flood come. The crops in the bottom lands are a total loss.

The damage to the crops is estimated at $10,000. A great number of families living along the river in the vicinity of Athens were compelled to move to higher ground. The Marietta and Cincinnati railroad track is covered with water too deep to allow the passage of trains.

In Fairfield county the loss of public and private property is estimated at over half a million dollars. Many of the low farms were swept of everything but the buildings. The Herking canal will not be repaired this summer, having fifteen large breaks within a distance of twenty-five miles.

The Bremen canal is six feet under water. On the morning of the 4th inst. four bridges of the Cincinnati and Muskingum and Hocking Valley railroads were wrecked. The Hocking canal and river have been made one stream by the numerous breaks.

In the southeastern part of Indiana severe losses are reported. In Uneon county the crops are damaged from ten to fifteen per cent. In Ripley county the wheat suffered badly. In Decatur county the wheat yield will be but one-fourth of the crop.

In Shelby county two-thirds of the wheat is sprouting very fast. In Dearborn county the losses in the crops will be far up in the thousands. The same report comes from Fayette county. Corn will only yield three-fourths of a crop.

Cincinnati, July 9.—A hurricane swept over Odin, Illinois, last night unroofing the Methodist church and otherwise wrecking that building. The Methodist church and railroad engine house at Salem, Illinois, were destroyed. Orchards, miles of fences and thousands of acres of corn were blown down.

At Harrisburg, Ill., the storm blew down a circus tent while full of people. The lamps fired the canvas but the fire was extinguished.

At Carini, Ill., on Friday last, a lad named Upton while driving a reaper was killed by lightning, as also were his two horses. A terrible storm visited that place last night, demolishing orchards, fences and crops. Several men and horses were killed by the lightning.

Springfield, Ill., July 8.—To-day is the first for a week or more that rain has not fallen in this section of the state. Yesterday and for several days previous it rained in torrents in southern and central Illinois.

The country is almost deluged with water. Great damage has been done to wheat, oats and hay, which in the southern part of the state had just been harvested, while in central Illinois harvesting had just begun. Grain in southern Illinois is reported sprouting, and in the centre it is blown down, so that great quantities of it will be lost, as it will be impossible to harvest it. Although the streams are much swollen no damage to property is reported. The corn crop is not much damaged by the rains.

Love and Desertion.

THE GOODRICH MYSTERY SOLVED;

KATE WALTHAM THE MURDERESS.

She Makes a Full Confession.

New York, July 11.—The Goodrich murder mystery has been solved. The police have found in the trunks of Kate Stoddard, now under arrest, at her boarding house Goodrich's rings, seals, pocket-book and money, which is no doubt the same he had in his possession at the time he was murdered. A pistol with three chambers empty, and which it is supposed she used to commit the murder, was found in her trunk. Kate's real name is supposed to be Lizzie King.

Later.

Kate Stoddard, under arrest for the murder of Goodrich, in Brooklyn, proves to be Minnie Waltham, of Middleborough, Massachussetts, where her parents are living. She has made the following statement of the murder to the police: She had been living with "Charlie" as she called the deceased, and was greatly attached to him. He wanted to cast her off but she loved him so much that she could not leave him. She entreated on her knees that he would allow her to remain, but he was firm, and in fact, brutal to her in his treatment of her, and the Thursday before the Friday on which the body was found was the day fixed for her to leave him, he threatening her with all sorts of things if she dared to trouble him further.

She had remained in the house in Degraw street all the previous evening, and in the morning when Goodrich got up she again besought him not to cast her off. He was very angry and refused her request or to hear her at all. He then went into the basement at the front of the house and proceeded to light a heater there. She loved the man so much that she could not leave him, and that when she saw him determined to discard her, she worked herself to murder him.

She had one of the revolvers in her pocket (not the one which the detectives found lying at the house beside the corpse) and while Goodrich was stooping down on one hand and knee, in the act of lighting the heater, she drew the pistol, and, extending her hand toward him, shouted "Charlie." He looked up, and she shot him three times.

These were the fatal wounds which the post mortem examination disclosed. After she committed the murder on Thursday morning, she waited all that day and night in the house watching it. Friday morning she had occasion to go to New York, and early on that morning she washed the blood from the face of the murdered man with a towel, which she afterward wrung out, and which was also found damp by the police.

She fixed the corpse as it was discovered, and when she had done this she went over to New York for something or other and was about to return to the house that Friday evening. She came over Fulton ferry, and ere she had fairly put her foot on the street she heard the news boys crying out: "Extra!" "Murder of Charles Goodrich." She bought an Eagle, returned to New York, and the rest is known.

PISTOLS AT A BREAKFAST TABLE.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Winchester, Va., July 6.—A terrible tradegy occurred yesterday morning at the residence of Franklin Little, a highly respectable citizen of Clarke county, Virginia, about seven miles from this place, in which six brothers, Clinton, Columbus, Gilbert, Wallace, Oscar, and Lycurgus were involved. It seems that the brothers have been at variance for some time, the cause of being jealousy that has existed directly between the oldest brothers, Clinton, Oscar, and Lycurgus.

On Saturday morning as part of the family were at breakfast, Oscar and Lycurgus entered the dining room, locked the door after them, one putting the key in his pocket. Then one of them took a seat near the door, the other off from the table. Oscar, addressing himself to Clinton, said that they had nothing against him and did not want him to interfere in what they were about to do. Clinton jumped from his seat, but before he could speak Oscar and Lycurgus drew their revolvers and aimed at him and the rest of the family at the table and fired, wounding Clinton and their mother, Mrs. Little. The fight then became general among all the brothers, lasting some minutes. All were severely wounded except Wallace. By this time some of the belligerents had gotten outside the house.

Lycurgus and Oscar then started to run. Columbus a drew revolver and fired at the murderous brothers without effect, the distance being too great. Gilbert, who was standing near, ran into the house and brought out a rifle, fired at Oscar at long range, wounding him in the leg. He was captured by Columbus and Gilbert, and held until the arrival of neighbors. He was taken to Berryville and lodged in jail.

Clinton died after lingering a couple of hours in intense agony. The mother is in a critical condition. A post-mortem examination of the body of Clinton was held by Drs. Somerville, Miller, and Wilson. Internal hemorrhage was found to be the cause of death, the ball entering above the right hip bone and lodging in the left knee. A coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered that "Clinton Little came to his death by a pistol shot, fired premeditatedly by his brother Lycurgus." The examination will take place at Berryville on Monday. The excitement is great in Clarke county against the brothers Oscar and Lycurgus.

THE VOUDOU FESTIVAL IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, June 24.—Last night the annual Voudou festival of the negroes was held along the borders of the Bayou St. John and the Old Lake. A more disgusting sight it has never been my lot to witness. An immense number of men and women congregated in the evening at particular places, and at a given signal they all divested themselves of their clothes to actual nakedness. Bonfires were built all along the shores of the lake, and the whole appearance was such as would almost strike terror into a stout heart. The horrid orgies were inaugurated by one wild, unearthly yell, in which all the assembled crew joined their voices, and for a moment afterwards there was a fearful silence. The "worshippers of the demon" then contemplated their naked forms, upon which the fire shone with a ghastly effect, and with a hideous yell they began to dance around the fires, singing weird songs and occasionally bursting forth into a wild and piercing laugh. The songs that they sung could not be identified with any living language, but seemed to be a communion of languages, as, occasionally, you would be able to distinguish genuine English words, German and French. Around these bonfires they kept revolving with joined hands for over an hour and a half without ceasing, uttering their horrid yells and singing their wild unearthly songs. On all occasions a woman presides over these orgies, under the name of "Queen of the Vaudou," and when they ceased dancing round the fires they go forward and make their submission at Her Majesty's feet, who is usually seated on an elevated mound or a large rock. This Queen retains her title and dignity during life, provided she conducts things with a proper grace, and she is usually chosen out of the most socially elevated class of negroes in the locality. On this occasion the old queen, Marie Lavody, did not attend on account of illness, and her emblem of power, a garland of flowers bound round the head, was worn by one Mammy Caroline, who has already been named and acknowledged as the successor to the queenly dignity. After the first part of the performance was over, Queen Caroline held her court in an old house on the banks of the bayou, where she shone forth in all the resplendance of her nude beauty I saw, with regret, that those degrading orgies were participated in by a young white girl, about eighteen years of age, and possessed of more than ordinary beauty. This hideous revel was prolonged till a late hour at night, but its sickening and disgusting character forbids me entering into more minute details. Imagine several hundred negroes in an Adamite condition, dancing, yelling, and singing all night around the innumerable bonfires that were lighted on the banks of the bayou.

Report is that the Carlist chief Saballs has surprised General Cabrinety's force near Ripoll, killed the General, taken more than half of his command prisoners, and captured all his artillery.

A battle has been fought at Santa Colonia in which fifty of the Spanish insurgents were killed.

The Carlists have been driven from San Guesa; the town has been sacked by republican troops, who burned the factories and insulted the women.

The Spanish Internationalists in Alcoy have revolted, shot the mayor, burned sixty houses, and hold prominent citizens as hostages.

London, June 28.—A dispatch received here from Constantinople says reports have been recieved there of a terrible massacre of Christians by Mohammedans, at Gradiska, a fortified town of European Turkey, in Bosnia, on the river Save. 270 Christians are reported to have been murdered.

MODOC RULE.

To the Editor of the Reporter.

According to the Times we must hail all greedy and swindling cormorants, sent from the North to rob southern citizens. They are but the loathsome, miserable and thieving wretches which a wicked administration and congress imposed upon them Were they not sent among them, gobbling up all the remaining valuables of those war-wasted states, governed by bayonets and despotism? Did they not pledge the credit of those Commonwealths, sell their bonds, plunder their treasuries, and straddle with the money? Therefore Scott and Holden, the Siamese twins of corruption and plunder in North and South Carolina, what a blessing you would be to the society where brimstone is used for fuel only. But still this is not all—Ohio with her big steal is also doing her part nobly, and the President says "yes," and that settles the question as firmly as he had bottled "old Ben" at Bermuda. But we cannot blame old Ben, for being prepared for family use—nor lay all blame to congress for their additional 10,000 as the largest bait is in the signature, $100,000. Oh! "Grant" to us all unqualified praise and save us from any more $200,000 for the Te Ton Sioux Indian tribe—if any one can find such a tribe—and the money has been appropriated and "flewed away."

The glorious reconstruction of Louisiana, the duly "bayonetted" Chief-magistrate, under whom a whole state must bow in submission—a right to which he has none but by a proclamation granted by one residing at Long Branch, or some where else—sniffling the odor of the innocent flowers reared by government money, on "portable" ground, at Washington, D. C., and blooming wherever taken.

But farther on we have the brave men who use the bayonet in Oregon and so gallantly and heroically butchered a number of Modoc prisoners. Just such men they need in Louisiana to uphold Kellogg. The boast of superior morality, the growth of enlightenment and education under this civilized and religious administration, markes the difference between the two outrages. Capt. Jack and his associates should be shackled and placed among a thousand helpless women and children, and Phil Sheriden be left to make another "midnight assault"—the result of which of only a few years past is so well known. What a fair example and comparison of two forms of life, Christian and barbarian. Which is the better of the two? Answer for yourselves. "Do unto others as you would them do unto you."

South Easton, Pa. DAN.

THE NEW GAME AND FISH LAW.—Many changes were made in the Game and Fish laws during the last session of the Legislature. That our readers may be thoroughly posted on these points, and thus avoid making themselves liable to a prosecution through ignorance of the law, we publish the following summary of the late act defining the time and manner in which fish and game of various kinds may be taken within the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GAME.

No person shall pursue or kill any deer, save only from the first day of September to the first day of January, in any year. The pursuit of deer with dogs is forbidden at all times. Trapping of deer, except for family use, is also forbidden. The penalty for the violation of the above law is a fine of $50. Any constable or town official may kill any dog that habitually pursues deer, and the owner thereof is liable to a penalty of $10 for each deer or fawn killed by such dog. *Provided*, That so much of this section as prohibits the running of deer with dogs shall not apply to the counties of Centre, Clinton, Fayette, Schuylkill and Westmoreland.

Gray, Black and Fox Squirrels may be killed only from the first day of July until the first day of January, in each year. The penalty for violation of this act is a fine of $5 for each squirrel killed out of season.

Rabbits may be killed from the first day of October until the first day of February, in any year. The penalty for killing out of season is $5, for each rabbit so killed. Hunting rabbits with a ferret is forbidden under a penalty of $10 for each rabbit so killed.

Wild Turkeys may be killed from the first day of October until the first day of January of each year. The penalty for killing out of season is $10 for each Turkey so killed.

Snipe may be killed from the first day of September until the twentieth day of April of each year. The penalty for killing out of season is $10 for each Snipe so killed.

Woodcock may be killed from the first day of August until the first day of January of any year. Penalty of $10 for each Woodcock killed out of season.

Field Plover may be killed from the first day of August until the first day January. Penalty of $10 for each Plover killed out of season.

No person shall kill, or expose for sale, or have in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any Quail or Virginia Partridge, except only from the first day of November until the first day of January of any year. The penalty for killing out of season is $10 for each Partridge so killed.

No person shall kill or trap or have in their possession after the same is killed, any Robin, Nighthawk, Sparrow, Lark, Swallow, Cat-bird, Blue-bird, or any other insectiverous bird, at any time, under a penalty of $5 for each bird so killed.

No person shall rob or destroy the nest or eggs of any wild bird, excepting such birds as are destructive of game and insectiverous birds, under a penalty of $10 for each offence.

No person shall, at any time or place, take any Wild Turkey, Partridge or Quail, or Woodcock by means of any wind, trap, net or any device whatever, under a penalty of $10 for every bird so taken. *Provided* that nothing in this section shall prevent the trapping of game, for propagation or preservation over winter, from the 20th of December to the 1st day of February next following.

Shooting on Sunday is forbidden under a penalty of $10.

ESTRAY BULL.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, near Centre Hall, about three weeks ago, a light red bull, with white stripe upon his back and a white spot upon his head. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs and remove the same, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

10jul3t C. C. KELLER.

ESTRAY HEIFER.—Came to the premises of the undersigned, near Centre Hall, about four weeks ago, a dark red heifer, with white spot on head, and about two years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay costs and remove the same, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.

10jul3t C. C. KELLER.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Christopher Moyer, of Penn twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

B. F. PHILIPS,
S. J. HERRING

june 12-6t Executors

UNDERTAKERS' SUPPLIES.—A fine assortment of Coffin trimmings, just received at Millheim and Milroy Hardware stores. Barr handles, Lace &c., latest styles.

apr10.3m W. J. M'MANIGAL.

—LIME!—Mr. George Koch has taken charge of the Lime kiln, near Centre Hall and will constantly keep on hand a good quality of Lime Mr. Koch can be found at the kiln at any time during the day, to wait upon customers. my15

BOSTON
Boot & Shoe Store!
WE SELL AT BOSTON RATES.
B. L. BATCHELLER & CO.

BELLEFONTE MARKETS.

White Wheat $1,65, Red 100....Rye..... 75.....Corn 50 .....Oats 35.....Barley 60. 70.....Clo verseed 5,00 .....Potatoes 45. Lard per pound 7.....Pork per pound 06 Butter 15.....Eggs 15. .....Plaster per ton $14 Tallow 8.....Bacon 8 .....Ham 12

LEWISTOWN MARKETS

White wheat 1,65....Red wheat 1,60....Rye 65.....Corn 42.....Oats 35.....Barley 60..... Cloverseed 5,00.....Timothyseed, 350..... Salt 2 50 per sack,..... Bacon 10c.....Ham 15.....Butter 15... Eggs 15.....Plaster 9 50

HOUSE and LOT FOR SALE.—A lot of ground, at Potter's Mills, thereon erected a two-story dwelling House, with good Wagonmaker Shop, a good Stable, and all necessary outbuildings, is offered at private sale, on reasonable terms. There is a well of never failing water, with pump, near the door. For further particulars apply to Mrs. KATE SHAFFER,

17apr3m Potters Mills.

NOTICE!—H. D. VAN PELT & CO. are building a few FIRST CLASS REAPERS and MOWERS, for this season's trade, which they warrant in every respect equal and in some respects superior to any Machine offered in this market, and which they propose to SELL for a little LESS MONEY than any other Machines are sold at. Persons wishing GOOD MACHINES, with the advantages of any repairs handy at home, will do well to examine our Machines before purchasing foreign ones. We will put them all out on trial. 15mym2

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letter testamentary on the estate of John Reynolds, of Miles twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement to Mr. JOHN WOLF, of Miles twp., to whom I have given a power of Attorney, to transact all business for said estate.

CHRISTIANA REYNOLDS,

june25-6t Executrix.

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of David Jordan, late of Potter twp., dec'd, have been granted to the undersigned, who requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having demands against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement.

AARON LUCKENBACH,

july10.6t. Adm'r.

Wages FOR ALL WHO ARE Willing to Work. Any person, old or young, of either sex, can make from $10 to $50 per week, at home day or evening. Wanted by all. Suitable to either City or Country, and any season of the year. This is a rare opportunity for those who are out of work, and out of money, to make an independent living. No capital being required. Our pamphlet "HOW TO MAKE A LIVING," giving full instructions, sent on receipt of 10 cents. Address, A. BURTON & CO., Morrisania, Westchester Co, N.Y.

AGENTS WANTED everywhere to sell our new and novel Embroidering Machine, send for Illustrated Circular, to The McKee Manufacturing Company, 30 Broadway, New York.

THE PARLOR COMPANION.
Every Lady wants one!
Every Man ought to have one!
Sent on receipt of Ten Cents. Address, L. F. HYDE & CO., 130 Seventh Avenue, New York.

BON-TON FLIRTATION SIGNALS.
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Farm, Garden and Household.

Potato Culture.

At the late meeting of the Bucks County (Pa.) Agricultural Society, Thomas Shallcross read an essay on "Potato Culture," in which he detailed his success with various varieties last year. The Peerless he placed atthe head out of eight sorts, it yielding nearly 300 bushels per acre of marketable tubers. The Climax stood next, yield not so good, quality better, and almost equal to the Early Rose in earliness. Monitor third in yield and profit, but liable to rot, and large ones often hollow. Early Rose poor in quality and small, large enough in yield—season unfavorable. Early Goodrich yielded well, quality poor. The Prolific (new) about as good in quality and yield as the Climax, but inclined to set too thick on the vines, and kept green till late. Jackson White, good quality, popular, but yielded poorly. Hinman did not do well. Peachblow, though good, cannot compete with the Peerless where profit is the object; Peerless will pay better at 50 cents than Peachblow at $1. Cuzco, prolific, but poor—generally discarded. Four things he thought necessary to first-class crops, viz., a light, loamy soil, plenty of good manure, (stable manure the main dependence) fifteen to eighteen tons per acre, good seed (such as has not been planted more than two or three times) and thorough culture. Put on the manure whenever you have it—no matter if the ground is frozen or covered with snow, provided it is not a sidehill. Land full of vegetable matter is excellent for this crop. In following corn it is a good plan to plough in the fall, and then begin manuring; weeds will be less troublesome in this way. Plant when dry and warm. One or two eyes are enough to a piece of seed; plant in every other furrow, and ten or twelve inches apart; where certain varieties incline to grow too large, like the Peerless or Monitor, plant closer. Cover about two or three inches; use the roller only on dry ground. A substitute for the roller would be a large door drawn over the ground, which will level without packing. Harrow before the potatoes come up. Hill up just before the vines fall with a potato plough. Dig as soon as the vines die; store in a dark, cool cellar. Mr. S., thinks potatoes the most profitable crop of his section. In 1871 he sold 1,655 bushels for $969, the product of eight acres. The manure cost $38 per acre, besides hauling. Feeds his small potatoes, and did not include them or his seed in the figures and estimates given above.

Obstruction in a Cow's Udder.

Is there any remedy for a cow that has a chunk in the bag, "at the root of the teat," so that the milk runs down very slow.—[S., West Clarksville, N. Y.

Reply by L. B. Arnold, Secretary American Dairymen's Association.

The bunch is occasioned by a thickening of the valve in the milk tube, near the junction of the teat and udder. Such cases are seldom perfectly remedied. They can be improved by taking a large steel knitting-needle and flattening a spot an inch or so from one end and making the edges sharp. Insert a tube or quill in the teat just large enough to admit the flattened spot, and let the upper end of the tube reach nearly to the bunch. Pass the needle through the tube and cut the hard lump one way going up, turning it to make a cross cut coming down. The tube remaining in the teat, pass a small swab or sponge, wet with iodine, up through the tube, and brush the wound. This will deaden the surfaces and tend to prevent growing together while healing. This will afford temporary relief and sometimes permanent. Occasionally the thickening of the valve will continue and spoil the teat in spite of treatment. I have seen a statement of similar treatment, when the cow was dry, a silver tube remaining in the teat till healing was well along, that was said to work well. The plan looks feasible, but I have never experimented at that season.

The Potato Bug.

Eastern farmers could be much benefited by taking note of our experience with the potato bug. I see now how I might have made much money by using the experience of farmers further West, where the bugs first made their appearance, for the price of potatoes has more than doubled. I find the cost and applying of Paris green is not more than $5 an acre. It is a sure remedy. Are you skeptical? Then just put a pint in the centre of your linen handkerchief, take hold of the four corners of it and give it a shake over each hill, then examine four days afterward, and you'll be convinced by the great slaughter. Yet there are people here who spend about 50 days' work on each acre in picking bugs by hand, and in sweeping them in a tin pan with a wisp broom.—*H. Voorhees, Ottawa Co., Mich.*

Dogs for Orchards.

If a man wants fine fruit he should keep a dog under the tree—cut up in pieces and buried among the roots. The carcass of even the average cur is declared to contain about one pound of phosphorus—an important element of fercility. In view of the curtailed condition of the sheep trade and the impaired health of orchards, there ought to be more shipwrecks on the sea of canine life; more barks gone down forever.

Women as Students.

A lady writer in the Boston *Traveler* says: On an average my girls at twelve were as advanced as my boys at fifteen; and who shall dare say, if an equal number of those girls with the boys had been told at that age, or custom had rendered it common, that they were to seek professions for life and support themselves by their intellectual efforts, that they would have lagged behind any of those boys?

It is all nonsense, this talk about women naturally possessing inferior mental capacity. Who does not know that the mind of man grows and strengthens by use, and so would the mind of woman, but just at the age when a few boys and young men begin in earnest to study for a livelihood or to make themselves famous, young women are taken from school with their "education *finished*," so called! Just give them an equal chance in colleges of their own, separate from Harvard's proud sons, and banish sickening novels and odious fashions from the domains, teach them that they ought never to marry for a support, but are self-sustaining themselves, and if Harvard boys are not compelled to be "fast" in order to win and not to be left lagging behind in the race for literary honors, then my woman's prevision is as false as the assumption that women desire knowledge because men are learned, wish to fill their places, or take "all the privileges of men."

Women in Germany.

Mr. C. C. Fulton, editor of the Baltimore *American*, in a letter from Vienna, gives some incidents in regard to the present condition of women in Germany, which will surprise many readers. For instance, he says that next to his hotel, a building occupying a whole block is in progress of erection, "on which not less than four hundred persons are employed, fully two hundred of whom are women. All the hard laboring work is done by women, such as making and carrying mortar in buckets on their heads to the workmen handling the brick. They are not allowed a moment's leisure, several overseers being on guard to keep them constantly in motion." He found the same proportion of women at work on all the new buildings, and there must be many thousands of them doing this species of work in Vienna. They are both young, middle-aged and old, but all seem strong and healthy. Mr. Fulton further says: At dinner-time they swarm into the shops to purchase a piece of brown bread and fat bacon, and a mug of beer, and eat their dinners sitting on the curbstones. Their wages are one florin, or forty-eight cents per day, and I am assured by a gentleman resident here that most of them sleep about the buildings on shavings, or in barns or sheds, having no homes.

Christmas Hymn.

I said to my darling maiden,
"Sleep softly and quickly sleep,
From the sky in a chariot golden
To-night will the Christ-Child leap.

With many a shining treasure
Is the tiny coach supplied;
And to-morrow, when awaking,
Thou will find them by thy side."

And so fell asleep my maiden,
And whispered when she awoke:
"The little wheels of his wagon
I saw, and the ponies' yoke.

"Among the bright stars were whirling
The little wheels round and round;
And a golden thread came twirling
And caught me up from the ground."

"No! no! the beautiful wagon
Will bring its treasures to thee;
Thou canst not thither, my maiden!
Thou stayest just here with me."

And then the dear child grew silent,
And whispered never a word;
But the golden thread she did spy lent
Wings and she flew as a bird."

She was so airy a maiden,
And her heart so made to fly,
Enough was a fine thread golden
To draw her up to the sky.

Us, too, far heavier laden,
With sorrow and sin defiled:
Us, too, doth a fine thread golden
Draw after the dear, lost child.

AN OCCASIONAL FRIEND.

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver C. Burton, as their wedding cards had announced the young couple a year before, were seated at the breakfast table, with an undeniable expression of discomfort upon both faces. Oliver himself, a fine looking man of about twenty-four, looked out of temper. Amy, his pretty blonde wife, looked harassed and unhappy, but not cross.

"I wish I could please you, Olly," she said, with a piteous droop in the corners of her mouth. "I do try, and if you would only give me an hour of warning, perhaps—"

"An hour of warning," broke in Oliver, in a petulant tone; "that's just like a woman. How can I tell when I am going to meet a friend I should like to invite to dinner? Yesterday, for instance, I met Ned Heyward quite unexpectedly in the car, and he's only in town a few days. Of course I asked him to dinner, and found pork and beans."

"But you like pork and beans."

"But you should always provide something else. Ned detests them."

"But if Mr. Heyward had not come, the something else would have been wasted, as we all like pork and beans."

"I cannot understand why it is I always find some mortifying deficiency whenever I bring any one here to dine. Last week John Hill found nothing but mutton chops and potatoes."

"It was washing day. You see Olly, we really cannot afford to have a company dinner every day, and—"

"There, there! always the old story. We seem to afford other things very well. I don't mind the cost, I never stint you in housekeeping funds."

"No, Olly; and if you really do not mind the cost, I might—"

"Manage it any way you like, but do let me find a decent meal when I bring home an occasional friend. There kiss, and be friends."

Amy was willing enough to put up her pretty lips for a kiss, but after her lord and master had left the house, she carried a perplexed face for a long time. She did want her husband's home to be the most perfect spot on earth in his own eyes, and faithfully tried to make it so. But the little wife had been brought up in a family where a limited income ruled all expenditure, and she knew well that her husband's salary required careful management to keep them out of debt. Debt was her horror, while Oliver thought but little of a bill here and there, having, as yet had none large enough to be an annoyance.

Amy had proved herself a treasure in housekeeping—neat, orderly, and economical—and her husband was justly proud of his wife and his home. But his reckless hospitality was a sore thorn in Amy's side. She was glad to see his gentlemen friends, when she knew they were coming to visit her, and took an innocent pride in spreading before them her choicest cooking and daintiest dishes. But she seldom knew they were coming till Oliver put his head in her chamber door, or the kitchen, to tell her Tom, Dick or Harry had come home with him to dinner, and they were in a hurry. And it did seem to poor Amy as if an evil fate possessed Oliver to select the very worst days for such visitations. The meal that on a busy day Oliver would have eaten with a keen relish, looked poor when he saw his fastidious friend who boarded at the —— hotel partaking of it. And yet, as Amy said, his salary did not warrant a company dinner for every day.

Then there were washing days, when something must be cooked that could be quickly served; ironing days, when if they were alone, Oliver declined pork and beans a dinner fit for a king; there were days when yesterday's big joint of meat must be eaten cold, warmed up, or wasted; days when the range would not bake well, and the dinner in prospect had to be abandoned, and a hurried meal prepared on the top of the fire; in short, days that all housekeepers know by experience are the very last ones when they want to see strange faces at their tables. Yet, if Amy was all ready on six days, and all in confusion on the seventh, it was surely on that very seventh day that Oliver had a friend unexpectedly to dinner.

It was of no use to tell him in the morning; the sight of an old comrade's face drove the warning completely out of his mind.

So, on the morning whereof I have already written, Amy went about her daily duties with a heavy heart and a troubled face. But the postman left her a letter, after reading which she suddenly cleared up wonderfully, and seemed immensely relieved.

"I'll try it," she said. "Perhaps Oliver will realize then what it costs."

But no word of her mysterious resolution passed her lips when her husband came home, nor did he allude to her letter. There was no stranger at her table for three or four days, but she waited patiently, knowing Oliver would soon find a friend for her to make her first experiment in her new plan. She was very careful always about the appointments of her table, trusting nothing to the servant in that department, so she was not afried of any guest finding disorder or neglect there, but Oliver's idea of guest dishes had been a sore trouble to her.

"Amy," he called, about a week after the important conversation recorded, "Will Ferris has come home with me. Now, don't tell me we have nothing fit to set before him."

"Can you give me half an hour?" Amy asked cheerfully.

"Yes—not more. We are going to the lodge together."

"I'll be ready."

Oliver beamed with satisfaction, as he motioned his guest to a seat at the table. A small turkey, browned to perfection, was the leading dish, various vegetables, a dainty selection of sauces and pickles, and a most delightful pie finished the repast.

"I knew Amy could do it if she tried," thought Oliver, "and now that she finds I am in earnest, she will manage to give my friends a decent meal, if they are not heralded twenty-four hours in advance."

Not a week later, another friend was invited on the spur of the moment, arriving when the dinner was actually served. But Amy asked for only a few minutes, and magically there was served an exquisite repast, perfectly cooked. Again and again Oliver came home with a friend, and a delightful certainty of a good dinner. Amy never complained now of his hospitality, gave his friends a smiling welcome, and Oliver found home more charming than ever.

Two months passed, and the occasional friend came very often to dinner. The slight restraint Oliver had felt was quite removed by the new and delightful change in Amy's management; and yet the variety and quality of the company dishes never failed. But Mrs. Burton, consulting her account book, understood that the time was rapidly approaching when Oliver must understand how this magic machinery was kept in order, must see where the mysterious delicacies that appeared so promptly were procured.

So, one evening, when husband and wife were enjoying a quiet tete-a-tete, the servant handed in an envelope directed to Mr. Burton, saying:

"The boy will call in the morning."

"Boyle!" said Oliver, reading the printed advertisement in the corner of the envelope; "why, it is the restaurant keeper round the corner."

"Yes," Amy said.

"But I never owed the man a cent, and here is a bill," cried Oliver, opening the folded paper in the envelope.

"I think you will find it all right," Amy said very calmly, though a red spot burned on each cheek as she spoke.

"All right!" said the amazed Oliver; "the man must be crazy. One turkey and dressing, five dollars. One lemon pie, seventy-five cents; cranberry sauce, sweet potatoes and parsnip fritters, three dollars."

"That was the day Mr. Ferris dined here," said Amy, without looking up.

"One pair of roast ducks, five dollars," read Oliver; currant jelly, one dollar."

"That was the day Mr. Hill dined here."

Oliver gave a long whistle.

"So that is the way you did it?"

"Yes, dear."

"Hum! quails, grouse, chickens."

"You did not suppose I procured and cooked such things at a minute's notice, did you?" Amy asked demurely.

"No—but—"

"You didn't suppose they came down the chimney ready cooked, like Santa Claus' gifts, did you?" she asked, still looking intently at her sewing.

"Well, not exactly that—but—"

"You told me I was not to mind the expense."

"Yes; but— What is the expense?" turning over the paper. "By Jove, Amy, it is a hundred and twenty-five dollars."

"Yes, that is right. I kept an account of the items."

There was a long silence. Oliver was trying to persuade himself that it was impossible his habit of promiscuous hospitality was really so expensive, but the items stared him in the face, and a very slight effort of memory recalled nearly every dish. Jones had complimented the lobster salad: Smith had been enthusiastic over the *mayonnaise* of fowl; Heyward had pronounced this *pate* equal to Delmonico's; and Curtis had protested he never ate such pigeon pie before.

With a deep sigh, Oliver said:

"Since it is all right, I suppose I must pay it; but—was it quite fair, Amy, to spring such a mine on me? I did not realize the expense, it is true, but this bill coming in so unexpectedly will really hamper me terribly."

"No, it won't, Olly. I only wanted you to understand how expensive and troublesome it is to have *unexpected* company. Only let me know, and I will gladly prepare for your friends, at only a small additional expense."

"But that won't pay this bill."

"No, but this will." And Amy laid before her husband three crisp fifty dollar bills.

"Why, Amy! where did that come from?"

"You have heard me talk of Uncle Charles, the chaplain in the navy, who was away at the time we were married?"

"But who came home a month or two ago, you told me."

"Yes; but I did not tell you that in the letter he wrote telling me he was at father's, he sent me a check for two hundred dollars to purchase a wedding present."

"And you have spent more than half in turkeys and geese for my friends!"

"I don't regret it, Olly, for it has given you pleasure to entertain them; but we cannot afford to keep it up. I don't want to be unreasonable; but you see now, do you not, that the habit is better broken?"

"Yes, I do see it. You have brought it home to me now, Amy, and I will not vex the dearest little wife in the world again by adding unexpected company to her household cares."

So Amy lost her grievance, for Oliver gave her due notice from that time forward when he meant to invite a guest. True, it was a strong temptation, when he met his friends, to run the risk and take them home, but the vision of Boyle's bill, and Amy's sacrifice of her uncle's wedding present, rose before his eyes, and he gave the invitation for another day, or let it pass. For after all, he found, when the appointed day came, he cared very little for the expected pleasure, and usually have enjoyed a quiet dinner and evening with Amy quite as well as the company of AN OCCASIONAL FRIEND.—*Ledger.*

For the Cholera.

More than forty years ago, says the New York *Sun*, when it was found that prevention for the Asiatic cholera was easier than cure, the learned doctors of both hemispheres drew up a prescription, which was published (for working people) in the New York *Sun*, and took the name of the "Sun cholera mixture." We have seen it in constant use for nearly two score years, and found it to be the best remedy for looseness of the bowels ever yet devised. It is to be commended for several reasons. It is not to be mixed with liquor, and therefore will not be used as an alcoholic beverage; its ingredients are well known among all the common people, and it will have no prejudice to combat; each of the materials is in equal proportion to the others, and it may therefore be compounded without professional skill; and, as the dose is so very small, it may be carried in a tiny phial in the waistcoat pocket, and be always at hand. It is

Tinct. opii,
Capsici,
Rhei co.,
Menth pip.,
Campho.

Mix the above in equal parts; dose, ten to thirty drops. In plain terms, take equal parts tincture of opium, red pepper, rhubarb, peppermint and camphor, and mix them for use. In case of diarrhœa, take a dose of ten to twenty drops in three or four teaspoonfuls of water. No one who has this by him, and takes it in time, will ever have the cholera.

President MacMahon.

The Paris correspondent of the London *News* describes President MacMahon as "a man of military appearance, his carriage erect, but he walks stiffly in consequence of the hip-wound he met with at Sedan. His blue eyes, which are set close together, express quickness of observation, but neither keen penetration nor intellectual power. The physiognomy is Irish, but without a gleam of Irish mirth or humor, the countenance being sorrowful." The same writer declares that "MacMahon has not the faintest perception of the ludicrous, and that his imagination is easily led away by the pomps and shows of life. His mind has a certain epic tendency which, if allied to intellectual power, would make him one of the greatest men of the century. But unfortunately his will and intellect are both feeble."

A Divorce in the "Good Old Times."

Before the war, in the gold mining regions of Burke County, North Carolina, lived an industrious, well-to-do colored woman, named Nancy Boyce. She was engaged to marry Jack, a slave, and in order to have everything pleasant, she put her hand in her pocket, and bought him of his master. But she was shrewd enough to take a bill of sale of him, fortunately as it happened, for Jack turned out to be utterly worthless, and a perfect sot. But little need was there for Nancy to go to the Courts for relief by divorce; she knew a better way than that. She owned her man, and she simply sold him to a slave dealer who carried him off to the far Southwest, so that sharp Nancy was not bothered by him again. Husbands have been badly sold before, though not in this particular way.

The Conquest of Khiva.

What is Expected to Result from it---A Sketch of the Country.

The conquest of Khiva, says Thomas Knox, is a certainty, and from my knowledge of the policy and prowess of Russia, and the extent of her preparations, I shall be disappointed if the Russian flag does not wave over Khiva by the time this article comes from the hands of the printer. The emperor will extend his dominions as rapidly as possible, and after Khiva has fallen there is fair ground for expecting the conquest of Afghanistan. Plenty of time will be taken, though something may occur to induce haste. In such case Russia will not be found wanting. The conquest of Central Asia up to the frontiers of British India is likely to be made within the next ten or twenty years, and possibly it will be accomplished in the present year.

That the Russians will attempt to push into India I do not believe; they have no wish to provoke a war with Great Britain by any aggressive movement. What the latter power holds she may keep; Afghanistan may possibly become a bone of contention, and possibly Russian and English troops may meet in her territory, but they are not likely to fight it out there. The dispute that arises is more likely to be settled by diplomacy than by war, unless England takes the aggressive. Besides the conquest of Central Asia, Russia seeks to establish a port on the Indian Ocean; she already has a project for a railway to India, and the subject of navigating the Oxus and Jaxartes has long been under consideration. The chief difficulty in the way of running boats on the Oxus is the absence of water for several months of the year in some parts of the river, and the daily shifting of the sandy channel in other parts. Water is generally regarded as a *sine qua non* in steam navigation, and for most practical purposes the Oxus is useless. The Jaxartes is somewhat, though not much, better, but it has not yet been determined to what extent it is available. The railway is the only certain means of rapid communication, but the distances are so great and the local resources so few that it can not be looked for at present.

The khanate of Khiva is defined by the geographers as lying between latitude 36° and 45° north, and longitude 52° and 64° east, bounded north by the Kirghiz Steppe and the Aral Sea, east by Bokhara and the Kizikum Desert, south by Khorassan, and west by the Caspian Sea. It has an area of 150,000 square miles, and a population estimated at 2,000,000. Most of the land is an arid desert, and the fertile portion of Khiva is mainly along the Oxus, where there is considerable agriculture. Cotton is extensively cultivated, and great numbers of sheep, goats, horses, and dromedaries are raised. Silk, cotton, and woolen fabrics are made, and large quantities of the raw materials are exported to Russia by caravans. Most of the work is performed by slaves, and the capital of Khiva is a great slave mart.

The Russian conquest will doubtless break up this traffic, and it is for this reason that Persia favors instead of opposing the Muscovite ambition. More than twenty thousand Persians are held in bondage in Khiva; occasionally these slaves escape to Russia, and are protected, and it is this protection of fugitives which has caused much of the ill feeling between Russia and Khiva. In Barnaul, Western Siberia, I saw several persons who had thus escaped, and from the lips of one of them, an officer of the Persian army, I heard the terrible story of his sufferings during a seven years' captivity, and of the cruel treatment visited upon him and his fellow-prisoners.

Khiva, the capital, is situated on a plain near the Oxus, has a population of a little over 12,000, and is surrounded by mud walls, easily broken by the modern appliances of war. The Turcoman slave-hunters bring their captives to the city, where they are sold in the public square in the same way that slaves are sold at the barracoons on the African coast. Sometimes when tribes in various parts of the khanate are in revolt, the troops of the emir are sent to chastise them. The heads of the slain are brought in by the victors, and paid for at stipulated prices. The prisoners, such as are under forty years of age, are sold into slavery; the old men are beheaded or tortured, according to the will of the khan. Vambery thus describes the treatment of a party of rebel prisoners brought into Khiva at the time of his visit: "The young men were chained together by their iron collars in numbers of ten to fifteen, and led away; the old men awaited submissively the punishment awarded to them. While several were led to the gallows or block, I saw how, at a sign from the executioner, eight aged men placed themselves down on their backs upon the earth. They were then bound hand and foot, and the executioner gouged out their eyes in turn, kneeling to do so on the breast of each poor wretch; and after every operation he wiped his knife, dripping with blood, upon the white beard of the hoary unfortunate."

The Khivans have all the appliances of torture known to ancient or modern times. The bare enumeration of them, with the briefest description, would cause the most stoical of readers to shiver with horror.

Humanity will be greatly benefited by Russia's absorption of Khiva. The Crescent must give way to the Cross, and the mercy and love taught by the Nazarene must be substituted for the cruelty enjoined by him who preached death to unbelievers, and spread his religion with fire and sword.

Paper in the Boston Fire.

Curious results followed some of the experiments made upon charred papers and documents, and the examination of books in safes which proved worthless in the great fire. It was found that what paper makers call poor paper, paper considerably "clayed," stood the best test. Parchment paper, used for bonds and legal documents, shriveled up exceedingly, and the print blistered so that it could be read when writing was illegible. So it was with the engraved work on notes. The gilding, on the account books burned and charred, showed out as bright and clear as when the books were new, which brings up the question if to introduce gilt-edged account books would not be well, on the ground that the gilt would stay the passage of fire to the pages within. Books crammed into a safe, so that it was difficult to get them out, suffered considerably less than those that were set in loosely, and in some cases came out from safes, in which every thing else was worthless, so far preserved that the figures on their pages could be deciphered. With charred papers, which could not be made transparent by any light whatever used, it was found, after the employment of vitriol, oxalic acid, chalk, glycerin, and other things, that any thing that moistened them to a certain stage—to which it was delicate work to get and not to pass—made the lines, words, and figures legible through a magnifying glass. It has been the almost universal experience that lead pencil marks show out all right where ink marks cannot be distinguished. The success of the use of photography has already been noted.—*Boston Advertiser.*

Drunkards by the Thousand.

It is asserted on the best authority that only a few evenings since a scheme for starting 100 saloons in the poor districts of the city of New York was seriously considered by two capitalists as they sat over their dinner in one of the most fashionable up town clubs. The projector of the enterprise had the expense calculated to such a nicety that he could warrant a remunerative income to any one who would engage with him in the traffic. The speculator did not calculate the number of murderers or wife beaters which these 100 gin mills would annually produce; but he did ascertain to a dead certainty that $250,000 clear profit could be made each year. And this, too, in a city whose gin mills now running, if placed in two lines, would fill both sides of Broadway from the Battery to Central Park.

NEW YORK MARKET REPORT.

Domestic Dry Goods.

Business for the spring and summer season is about over. There is always a marked lull in business during the latter part of June, and the present season seems to be no exception to the rule. Jobbers have availed themselves of the dull times the past week to take account of stock, and many of them are now about through, so that the result of the season's business, in profit and loss, will soon be known. With agents and commission houses the movement at the present time is exceedingly quiet, the jobbers wanting very few goods of any description. There seems to be an impression among the trade that dark Prints will open at about 11c., and in the most popular makes of fine bleached and brown Shirtings the prices may be slightly lower than the present quotations by agents. Heavy standrd Sheetings are considered too high, as compared with medium and low grades, and some profess to believe that they will be a half cent lower.

The movement with importers is exceedingly quiet, the demand from jobbers and dealers being confined to small assortments, mostly staple goods of choice styles for immediate wants. The European market for dress goods is firm and steady, although not reported very active, with prices about the same as at this time last year. Our own market has been so very unsatisfactory for the past six months, that importers show much hesitation in placing their orders for goods in the European markets, and there is now little fear that this market will be so largely over-supplied with foreign fabrics as it was last spring, while those that have desirable staple goods on hand are not anxious to press sales except at full prices. Black Alpacas, Mohairs, and Black Silks are considered safe goods to hold at present rates. With jobbers business is rather quiet in Dress Goods, although there is a moderately fair demand for thin summer goods, but mostly for those offered at very low prices. Percales and Lawns are selling very slowly, with no recent change in values. Grass Linens and thin suiting fabrics are moving very freely.

The woolen goods market is quiet, with no material change in the condition of the trade. The agents for Flannels have not yet fixed on prices for the fall season, and are making few sales.

The Cloth market still lacks animation.

The market continues very quiet for cotton goods of all kinds, and so limited has been the demand that agents have thought it not worth while to make any changes in prices for the present, and claim that a reduction made at this time would not increase the amount of business, but would only have an injurious effect on the future market. Jobbers are now making concessions from the regular prices, where they can effect sales by doing so; but while business remains so dull as it is now, any concessions made by the agents would be divided by the jobbers with their customers, and result still further in demoralizing the market. By the latest reports from the South, the prospect looks a little more favorable for the cotton crop, which has in a measure checked the speculative feeling in that staple, while there is also less disposition on the part of some few holders of cotton goods to stimulate a speculative feeling in the market. But buyers have made up their minds not to be caught as they were a year ago. Agents generally seem to be inclined to a conservative policy, and let the market take a legitimate course. If all would take this view of the matter, it would result in a steadier and more satisfactory business the coming autumn than the spring will prove to have been, for many, at the close of the present month.

There is no new feature to note this week in colored or striped cottons. The demand is limited to small assorted piece selections. Quotations for Ticks, Denims, Stripes and drills are unchanged. In a very few instances, jobbers are quietly making slight concessions from the regular prices, but generally the market is pretty steady, especially where only a few pieces are wanted, as is mostly the case at the present time.

The Print market has not been very active the past week with either agents or jobbers. The best styles of 64x64 standard Prints are bringing 11c, but there are still a good many of the light and medium styles selling at inside quotations. The stock of Prints is now pretty well reduced, and the market will be left in a very good condition by the time the dark work will be wanted. The Carlton Mournings are a new print, recently introduced into the market at 11c; and shirting styles by the same mills are sold at 10c. Stokes, Caldwell & Co., are the agents.

Brown Shirtings and Sheetings are in limited demand, and at unchanged prices with the agents. With jobbers there is a quiet business doing in selections from the stands for immediate requirements. Buyers have their memoranda made out for so many pieces, and it is difficult to induce them to take any more. There seems to be little interest taken in the present distribution, while the attention of all classes of dealers is more directed to preparation for future operations.

Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings.—The movement in this class of cottons is restricted to present wants, and mostly to piece selections. With jobbers the stock on hand is much reduced, but there is quite an accumulatinn with agents, especially with the fine and medium grades. There are very few changes that can be made in the quotations, but jobbers are rather inclined to "bear" the market at the present time, as they will be soon buying cotton.

The Law and Railroad Tariffs.

Illinois is going forward steadily in the experiment of regulating railroad tariffs by law. The operation of the new law with reference to freight rates is not definitely determined; but it is probable that an attempt will be made by the railroads to secure under it an advance of local rates *i. e.*, rates within the State, amounting to something like one-third of those now charged. In this scheme the Alton and St. Louis Road has taken the lead, and if it is successful the result to many of the business interests of the State will not be only injurious, but in some instances, ruinous. The railroads will unquestionably have to meet their customers in court, where the plea will be made that any advance is "unreasonable," and "unreasonable" charges subject them, according to the recent law, to heavy fines, ranging from $1,000 to $5,000, for the first offence, up to $25,000 for each offence subsequent to the third. On the other hand, the working of the law in regard to passenger rates is likely to tend to a general reduction, estimated as likely to bring the average rate as low as three and a half cents per mile.

Young Men and Marriage.

The Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., in an article in the *Association Monthly* discussing the obligations and duties of young men, uses these words: "The true girl has to be sought for. She does not parade herself as show-goods. She is not fashionable. Generally she is not rich. But, oh! what a heart she has when you find her—so large, and pure, and womanly! When you see it you wonder if those showy things outside are really women. If you gain her love, your two thousand are a million. She'll not ask for a carriage, or a first-class house. She will wear simple dresses, and will turn them when it is necessary, with no vulgar *magnificat* to frown upon her company. She'll keep everything neat and nice in your sky parlor, and give you such a welcome when you come home that you'll think your parlor higher than ever. She'll entertain true friends on a dollar, and astonish you with a new thought of how very little happiness depends on money! She'll make you love home—if you don't you're a brute—and teach you how to pity, while you scorn, a poor fashionable society that thinks itself rich, and vainly tries to think itself happy."

A Valuable Religious Work.

The great want of the day has been a popular religious work, suited to the comprehension of the masses, which should occupy the broad ground of Orthodox Christianity, and carefully avoid all sectarian issues. This want has been supplied in the work which the National Publishing Co. of Philadelphia have just issued, entitled "The Light in the East." It is a handsome octavo volume, of 850 pages, illustrated with over 200 fine engravings by the best artists of England and America.

The title of the book has been well chosen; since the volume contains a clear and comprehensive condensation of all the blessed light that has dawned upon us from the East. The basis of the work is Fleetwood's Life of Christ, that exquisite production of one of the most brilliant divines of the last century. It tells the story of the Redeemer's life and sufferings, with simple eloquence and fervor, and is so conservative in its spirit, that men of all denominations have united in cordially endorsing it.

Following the Life of Christ we have brief, but comprehensive biographies of the Apostles, the Prophets, the Martyrs, and the principal Holy Men and Women of the Jewish dispensation and the early church. They are admirably written, and contain a vast amount of entertaining and instructive reading, covering all the ground from St. John to the Reformation.

Added to these is a history of the Jews, embracing the entire narrative of the Scriptures, and extending it down to the beginning of the present century. This constitutes a very attractive feature of the book, and will be eagerly read by all. There is nothing so interesting or thrilling in all the range of romance as the history of the chosen people of God. Then follows a series of sketches of the principal religious denominations of the world, in all ages, which is full of instruction and valuable for reference. The book closes with a Chronological table, by means of which the reader is enabled to follow the progress of the Gentile world whilst Israel was working out her destiny.

Thus we have in this splendid volume a complete and comprehensive library of religious literature. The Editor has included in it *all* that is *essential* for a Christian to know, and *much* that is *pleasant* to read of. The book is decidedly the most attractive and useful volume of its kind that we have seen, and is sure to commend itself to every reader. It should have a place in every Christian household, for it is a summary of the labors and researches of the most learned Biblical students of the day; such men as Dr. William Smith, Dean Alford, Dr. Brown, the Bishop of Ely, Dean Millman, Dr. Browne, Sir James Ferguson, Lord Arthur Hervey, and others, on whom the editor tells us he has drawn freely for his materials. Altogether it is the most thorough and complete book of the day, and will doubtless meet with a rapid sale. The Publishers have placed it at such a low price that it is within the reach of every one. The work is for sale by subscription only, and the publishers want agents in every county. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.—*Com.*

Antiquity of Umbrellas.

Dr. Morrison, the great missionary to China, states that there is mention made of umbrellas and parasols in books printed in China more than 1,500 years ago, and that that most wonderful traveler, Layard, relates that he discovered on the ruins of Nineveh, in bas relief, a representation of a King in a chariot, with an attendant holding an umbrella over his head. In India, we also find the umbrella has been used in remote ages, and principally as emblem of royalty, its shape differing very little from those in modern use. In Burmah the princes use a very large umbrella, and it requires a separate attendant to carry it, and his position is a recognized one in the royal household. One of the titles of the King is as follows: "King of the white elephant and lord of the twenty-four umbrellas." The Emperor of China, who never does anything on a small scale (if he can help it), has no fewer than twenty-four umbrellas carried before him when he goes out hunting. It is used in that country as a defence against rain as well as sun, and is principally made of a sort of glazed silk or paper beautifully painted. We find umbrellas mentioned as in use, or at least known in England, 140 years ago. In Cambridge, we read that early in the last century umbrellas were let out on hire for so much per hour, like sedan chairs. Jonas Hanway, the founder of a hospital in London, had the courage to carry habitually an umbrella. He died in 1776, and it is said that he carried an umbrella for thirty years; so the date of their introduction for general use may be said to date from the year 1756.

Story of a Leaden Bullet.

On Friday last Dr. Small was called to attend a young man named Clarence Abbot. The doctor discovered unmistakable symptoms of lead poisoning. It appears that Abbot was wounded in the thigh at the battle of the Wilderness, 1864, and that the bullet could not be found at the time. He has suffered somewhat ever since. Drs. Small and Gordon on Saturday morning etherized the patient, and proceeded to make a surgical examination, which resulted in the discovery of the ball in the thigh. The bullet was encased in a bony substance of about the size of a goose's egg, the shell of which was one-fourth of an inch thick. The bullet has been tumbling about in this cavity for eight years and become worn and polished as smoothly as though it had been done on an emory wheel. Sufficient amount of the lead, however, had permeated the encasing and entered the system to produce lead poisoning, which would have proved fatal in a short time but for the timely relief afforded—*Portland Argus.*

The dry weather has injured the prospects of Connecticut tobacco.

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It gives Instant Relief from Aching Teeth.

In sections of the country where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, there is no remedy held in greater esteem.

FOR FEVER AND AGUE.—Take three tablespoonfuls of the *Pain-Killer* in about half a pint of hot water, and sweetened with molasses as the chill is coming on. Bathing freely the chest, back and bowels with the *Pain-Killer* at the same time. Repeat the dose in twenty minutes if the first does not stop the chill. Should it produce vomiting (and it probably will, if the stomach is very foul), take a little *Pain-Killer* in cold water sweetened with sugar after each spasm. Perseverance in the above treatment has cured many severe and obstinate cases of this disease.

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